merks for ſupporting a ſchool in the Weſt-water, which has been already mentioned. On his tomb-ſtone the following inſcription is engraved:

No bridge on earth can be a paſs to Heaven,
To generous deeds let yet due praiſe be given.

Pariſh of Ormiſton, Eaſt Lothian.

This pariſh gave birth to the Cockburns of Ormiſton, a Proteſtant family at the Reformation, and whig afterwards. Cockburn, Lord Juſtice Clerk, was eminent as a judge and lawyer. John, his ſon and ſucceſſor, no leſs as a ſtateſman and patriotic repreſentative of his country in the Union parliament, and in ſeveral ſucceeding parliaments. He was for a conſiderable time one of the Lords of the Admiralty. In this high ſtation he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his abilities and attention in promoting the general commerce of Britain, and preſerving unſullied the honour of the Britiſh Flag. About the year 1740, he retired from public buſineſs, to ſettle on his own eſtate, which he conſiderably improved, but to which he did not confine his attention; for wherever his preſence was neceſſary to excite a ſpirit of improvement in agriculture and the linen manufacture, there you found Mr John Cockburn. He contributed to erect the firſt bleachfield in Scotland; and it was by his example and influence, that the firſt vigorous exertions were made in the making and repairing of high roads in this neighbourhood. Thus, from feeble beginnings, works of public utility became general through the county.

Pariſh of Johnſton, Dumfries-ſhire.

This pariſh has the honour of having given birth to Dr Rogerſon, firſt phyſician to the Empreſs of Ruſſia. His father was one of the Marquis's tenants, and rented one half of the farm of Lochbrew, in the ſouth end of the pariſh, where the Doctor was born. The other half was at the ſame time rented by William Halliday, another farmer, whoſe ſon, Dr Matthew Halliday, is likewiſe one of her Imperial Majeſty's phyſicians.

Pariſh of Earlſtoun, Berwickſhire.

The famous Thomas the Rhymer, (whoſe real name and title was Sir Thomas Lermont), was a native of this pariſh. He lived at the weſt end of Earlſtoun, where part of his houſe is ſtill ſtanding, called Rhymer's Tower. And there is a ſtone built in the fore wall of the church, with this inſcription on it, "Auld Rhymer's race, lies in this place." He lived in the 13th century, and was cotemporary with one of the Earls of March, who reſided here then.

Pariſh of Pittenweem, Fifeſhire.

Dr Douglas, the preſent Biſhop of Saliſbury, was born, and received the firſt principles of his education here. His father was in the mercantile line.

Pariſh of Dunſe, Berwickſhire.

The celebrated metaphyſician and theologiſt, John Duns Scotus, was born in Dunſe in 1274. Camden, in his Britannia, and the authors of the Biographia Britannica, contend that he was born at Dunſtone in Northumberland, but bring no argument but their bare aſſertion to ſupport it. Nothing is more certain, than that the family, of which this extraordinary man was a branch, were heritors of the pariſh of Dunſe, and continued to be proprietors of that eſtate which now belongs to Mr Chriſtie, till after the beginning of the preſent century, called from them in all ancient writings Duns's half of Grueldikes. Theſe lands are adjoining to the town of Dunſe. The father of John Duns Scotus had been a younger brother of the family of Grueldikes, and reſided in the town of Dunſe. The ſite of the houſe where he was born is ſtill well known, and has been in uſe, generation after generation, to be pointed out to the young people by their parents, as the birth place of ſo great and learned a man.

Pariſh of Fordoun, Kincardineſhire.

This pariſh is remarkable for having been for ſome time the reſidence, and probably the burial place of St Palladius, who was ſent by Pope Celeſtine into Scotland ſome time in the 5th century, to oppoſe the Pelagian hereſy, and by whom it is thought biſhops were firſt appointed in Scotland, having before that time been governed by monks. That Palladius reſided, and was probably buried here, appears from ſeveral circumſtances. There is a houſe which ſtill remains in the church-yard, called St Palladius's chapel, where it is ſaid, the image of the ſaint was kept, and to which pilgrimages were performed from the moſt diſtant parts of Scotland. There is a well at the corner of the minſter's garden, which goes by the name of Paldy well.—This pariſh is farther remarkable, in having been, if not the birth place, at leaſt the temporary reſidence, and probably the burial place of John Fordoun, author of the *Scotichronicon*, one of the moſt ancient and moſt authentic hiſtories

which

which have been published of Scotland. He is thought by ſome to have been a man of property in this parish; by others, with greater probability, to have been a monk who reſided here.—This parish has alſo given birth to the preſent Lord Monboddo, a man well known in the literary world by his writings on ancient metaphyſics, and on the origin and progreſs of language.

Pariſh of Largo, Fifeſhire.

1. The faithful and brave Sir Andrew Wood, who flouriſhed in the reigns of James III. and IV. of Scotland, was a native of this pariſh. Under James III. he poſſeſſed the barony of Largo in tack But James IV. inveſted him in the property of it, on account of two ſignal victories he had obtained at ſea, over the Engliſh, about the beginning of his reign. It appears that St Andrew, like Commodore Trunnion, brought on ſhore his nautical ideas and manners. From his houſe, down almoſt as far as the church, he formed a canal, upon which he uſed to ſail in his barge to the church every Sunday in great ſtate.—2. After Sir Andrew Wood, the barony of Largo came into the poſſeſſion of the family of Durham, to which the celebrated Mr James Durham belonged, being brother to Sir Alex. Durham of Largo. This gentleman was diſtinguiſhed both as a ſcholar and divine, being firſt a captain of dragoons, and then miniſter of the High Church of Glaſgow. He was ſolicited to become profeſſor of divinity in the College there; but being eminently diſtinguiſhed among his brethren, he was by them appointed to the honourable office of chaplain at court. While at Glaſgow, he had an opportunity of preaching before Oliver Cromwell, when he took occaſion to ſpeak with freedom of the injuſtice of Oliver's invaſion. Being afterwards ſeverely challenged by the Uſurper, he calmly anſwered, that he thought it incumbent upon him to ſpeak his mind freely upon that ſubject, eſpecially as he had an opportunity of doing it in his own hearing.—3. Alexander Selkirk, who was rendered famous by Daniel de Foe, under the name of Robinſon Cruſoe. His hiſtory, diveſted of fable, is as follows: He was born in Largo in 1676. Having gone to ſea in his youth, and in the year 1703, being ſailing maſter of the ſhip Cinque Ports, Captain Stradling, bound for the South-ſeas, he was put on ſhore, on the iſland of Juan Fernandez, as a puniſhment for mutiny. In that ſolitude he remained 4 years and 4 months, from which he was at laſt relieved, and brought to England by Captain Woods Rogers. He had with him in the iſland his clothes and bedding, with a firelock, ſome powder, bullets, and tobacco, a hatchet, a knife, kettle, his mathematical inſtruments, and Bible. He built two huts of Pimento trees, and covered them with long graſs, and, in a ſhort time, lined them with ſkins of goats, which he killed with his muſket, ſo long as his powder laſted, (which at firſt was but a pound); when that was ſpent, he caught them by ſpeed of foot. Having learned to produce fire, by rubbing two pieces of wood together, he dreſſed his victuals in one of his huts, and ſlept in the other, which was at ſome diſtance from his kitchen A multitude of rats often diſturbed his repoſe, by gnawing his feet, and other parts of his body, which induced him to feed a number of cats for his protection. In a ſhort time theſe became ſo tame, that they would lie about him in hundreds, and ſoon delivered him from the rats his enemies.

Upon his return, he declared to his friends, that nothing gave him ſo much uneaſineſs, as the thoughts, that when he died, his body would be devoured by thoſe very cats he had with ſo much care tamed and fed To divert his mind from ſuch melancholy thoughts, he would ſometimes dance and ſing among his kids and goats, at other times retire to his devotion. His clothes and ſhoes were ſoon worn, by running through the woods. In the want of ſhoes he found little inconvenience, as the ſoles of his feet became ſo hard, that he could run every where without difficulty. As for clothes, he made for himſelf a coat and cap of goat-ſkins, ſewed with little thongs of the ſame, cut into proper form with his knife. His only needle was a nail. When his knife was worn to the back, he made others as well as he could, of ſome iron hoops that had been left on ſhore, by beating them thin, and grinding them on ſtones. By his long ſeclusion from intercourſe with men, he had ſo far forgot the uſe of ſpeech, that the people on board Captain Roger's ſhip could ſcarce underſtand him, for he ſeemed to ſpeak his words by halves. The cheſt and muſket which Selkirk had with him on the iſland, are now in the poſſeſſion of his grand-nephew, John Selkirk, weaver in Largo.

STATE

STATE PAPERS.

OFFICIAL NOTE *of the Executive Power of France, in anſwer to that of the Britiſh Miniſtry.*

Paris, Jan. 4. 1793. *2d year of the Republic.*

THE proviſional executive council of the French republic, before they reply more particularly to each of the points comprehended in the note remitted to them on the part of the miniſter of his Britannic Majeſty, will begin by repeating to thoſe miniſters the moſt expreſs aſſurances of their ſincere deſire to maintain peace and harmony between France and England. The ſentiments of the French nation towards the Engliſh have been manifeſted during the whole courſe of the revolution in ſo conſtant, ſo unanimous a manner, that there cannot remain the ſmalleſt doubt of the eſteem which it vows to them, and of its deſire to have them for friends.

It is then with great reluctance, that the republic would ſee itſelf forced to a rupture, much more contrary to its inclination than to its intereſt. Before it proceeds to ſuch a diſagreeable extremity, explanations are neceſſary; and the object of them is ſo highly important, that the executive council have not thought that they could intruſt them to a ſecret agent, always to be diſavowed. For this reaſon they have thought proper, under every point of view, to intruſt them to Citizen Chauvelin, though he is not accredited to his Britannic Majeſty but from the late King.

The opinion of the executive council on this occaſion is juſtified by the manner in which our negotiations are at the ſame time carried on in Spain, where Citizen Bourgoing was exactly in the ſame ſituation as Citizen Chauvelin at London, which, however, has not prevented the miniſters of the Catholic King from treating with him on a convention of neutrality, the ratification of which is to be exchanged at Paris between the miniſter for foreign affairs and the charge des affaires of Spain. We will even add, that the principal miniſter of his Catholic Majeſty, when writing officially on this ſubject to Citizen Bourgoing, did not forget to give him his title of miniſter plenipotentiary of France. The example of a power of the firſt rank, ſuch as Spain, might have induced the executive council to hope that we ſhould have found the ſame facility at London. The executive council, however, readily acknowledge that this demand of negotiation has not all the diplomatic rigours, and that Citizen Chauvelin is not formally enough authoriſed. To remove entirely this obſtacle, and that they may not have to reproach themſelves with having ſtopt, by a ſimple defect in form, a negotiation on the ſucceſs of which depends the tranquillity of two great nations, they have ſent to Citizen Chauvelin credential letters, which will give him the means of treating according to all the ſeverity of diplomatic forms.

To proceed now to the three points which can alone form an object of difficulty with the Court of London, the executive council obſerve on the firſt, that is to ſay, the decree of November 19. that we have been miſunderſtood by the miniſters of his Britannic Majeſty, when they accuſe us of having given an explanation, which announces to the *ſeditious of all nations*, what are the caſes in which they may depend, before-hand, on the ſuccour and ſupport of France. Nothing can be more foreign to the ſentiments of the National Convention, and to this explanation which we have given, than this reproach; and we did not think it was poſſible that the open deſign of favouring ſeditious perſons could be imputed to us, at a moment even when we declared, "that it would be doing an injury to the National Convention to ascribe to them the plan of protecting inſurrections and ſeditious commotions, which might ariſe in any corner of a ſtate; of aſſociating with the authors of them; and thus of making the cauſe of a few individuals that of the French nation."

We have ſaid, and we chuſe to repeat it, that the decree of November 19. could not be applicable, but to the ſingle caſe where the general will of a nation, clearly and unequivocally expreſſed, ſhould call for the aſſiſtance and fraternity of the French nation. Sedition can certainly never exiſt, when there is an expreſſion of the general will; theſe two ideas mutually excluſe each other; for ſedition is and can only be a commotion of a ſmall number againſt the generality of a nation; and this commotion would ceaſe to be ſeditious, if all the members of a ſociety ſhould ariſe at once, either to correct their government, to change its form entirely, or to accompliſh any other object.

The Dutch were certainly not ſeditious when they formed the unanimous reſolution of throwing off the Spaniſh yoke, and when the general will of that nation called on the aſſiſtance of France. It was not accounted a crime to Henry IV. nor to Queen Elizabeth, that they liſtened to them. A knowledge of the general will is the only baſis of tranſactions between nations; and we cannot treat with any government but becauſe that government is ſuppoſed to be the organ of the general will of the nation to which it belongs. When by this natural interpretation, therefore, the decree of November 19 is reduced to its real ſignification, it will be found that it amounts [illegible]

more than an act of the general will above all controul, and fo founded in right, that it was not worth while to expreis it For this reaion, the executive council think that the evidence of this right might have perhaps rendered it unneceiiary for the National Convention to make it the object of a particular decree; but with the preceding interpretation it can give offence to no nation.

It appears that the miniiters of his Britannic Majeity have made no objections under the declaration reipecting Holland; ince their only objection on this iubject relates to the clauie concerning the Scheldt, it is on this last point, therefore, that we have to make ourielves be underitood.

We here repeat, that this queition itielf is of little importance. The Britiih miniiters themielves conclude, that it is therefore more evident that it has been brought forward only for the purpoie of inulting the allies of England. We reply with much leis warmth and prejudice, that this queition is abiolutely indifferent to England, that it is little intereiting to Holland, but that it is of the utmoit importance to the Belgians. That it is indifferent to England, does not even require to be proved. It is little intereiting to Holland, ince the productions of the Belgic Netherlands can be conveyed through the canals which end at Oitend; but it is of great importance for the Belgians, on account of the numerous advantages which they may derive from the port of Antwerp. It is therefore on account of this importance, to reitore to the Belgians the enjoyment of a valuable right, and not to offend any one, that France has declared that it is ready to iupport them in the exercile of ib legal a right.

But is France authoriied to break ftipulations which oppoie the opening of the Scheldt? If we conioit the right of nature, and not of nations, not only France, but all the nations of Europe are authoriied to break them—no doubt can remain on this point.

If public right is conluited, we ray that it ought never to be, but the application of the principles of the general right of nations to the particular circumitances in which nations may be in reipect to each other; ib that every private treaty which might violate theie principles, could never be conidered but as the work of violence. We will next add, that in regard to the Scheldt, the treaty was concluded without the participation of the Belgians. The Emperor, to ieure the poiieiion of the Netherlands, iacrificed, without icrupie, the moit inviolable of rights—being maiter of theie beautiful provinces, he govern'd them, as Europe has ieen, with a rod of abiolute deipotiim, reipected none of their privileges, but theie which were of importance to him to preierve, and continually attacked or deitroyed the reit France entering into a war with the Houie of Auitria, expels it from the Low Countries, and reitores liberty to thoie people whom the Court of Vienna had devoted to ilavery. Their chains are broken—they are reitored to all thoie rights which the Houie of Auitria had taken from them. How can that right which they had over the Scheldt be excepted, eipecially when it is of real importance only to thoie who were deprived of it? In ihort, France has too good a profeiiion of poli ical faith to make, to be afraid of avowing its principles. The Executive Council declares then, not that it may appear to yield to ome expreiiions of threatening language, but only to render homage to truth, that the French republic does not mean to eitabliih itielf an univerial arbiter of the treaties which bind nations together. It equally knows to reipect other governments as to take care that it may make its own be reipected. It does not wiih to give law to any one, and it will never ufer any one to give laws to it. It has renounced, and ihill renounces all conquei; and its occupying the Netherlands will continue no longer than the war, and during that time which may be neceiiary for the Belgians to ecure and conioiidate their liberty; after which, provided they be independent or happy, France will find its reward.

When that nation ihall find itielf in the full poiieiion of its liberty, and when its general will may be declared legally and unfettered, then if England and Holland ihill affix any importance to the opening of the Scheldt, the executive council will leave that affair to a direct negotiation with the Belgians. If the Belgians, through any motive whatever, ihall conient to deprive themielves of the navigation of the Scheldt, France will not oppoie it. It will reipect their independence even in their errors

After io free a declaration, which manifeits the preient deiigns of peace, the miniiters of his Britannic Majeiy ought to entertain no doubt reipecting the intentions of France. but if theie explanations appear to them inufficient, and if we are ihill obliged to bear the language of haughtineis, and if hoitile preparations are continued in the ports of England, after having done every thing in our power to maintain peace, we will prepare for war, confcious at leait of the juitice of our cauie, and of the efforts we have made to avoid that extremity. We ihall combat with regret the Engliih, whom we eiteem, but we ihall combat them without fear.

(Signed) LE BRUN.

Note, M. CHAUVELIN *to Lord* GRENVILLE.

THE underiigned miniier-plenipotentiary of the French republic has tranimitted to the executive council, the anfwer given by Lord

Lord Grenville to his note of the 27th of December. He thought that it ought not to wait for the inſtructions which would be the neceſſary reſult of that communication, to tranſmit to the miniſter the new orders which he has received from the executive council. The declaration made by Lord Grenville, that his Britiſh Majeſty did not acknowledge him as miniſter-plenipotentiary of the French republic, he conſidered ought not to prevent him. This declaration could not in any reſpect alter or annul the quality of delegate of the French government, with which the underſigned was evidently inveſted, or preclude him, eſpecially in circumſtances ſo deciſive, from addreſſing, to the miniſters of his Britannic Majeſty, the following note, in the name of the French people, of whom he is the organ:

The executive council of the French republic is informed, that the Britiſh parliament are preparing a law reſpecting foreigners, the rigorous regulations of which will ſubject them to the moſt arbitrary meaſures, as it will be in the power of the Secretaries of State of his Britannic Majeſty either to relax or extend them according to their own views and pleaſure—the executive council, knowing the religious fidelity of the Engliſh people in fulfilling their engagements, ought to have ſuppoſed that the French would be poſitively excepted from this law. The treaty of navigation and commerce concluded in 1786 between the two nations ought formally to have guaranteed them. This treaty, article 4th, enacts, "that it ſhould be free for ſubjects and inhabitants of the reſpective ſtates of the two Sovereigns to come and go freely and in ſecurity, without any permiſſion or paſſport, general or ſpecial, either by land or ſea, and to return, to ſojourn, or to paſs, and alſo to purchaſe or acquire as they ſhall chuſe, all things neceſſary for their ſubſiſtence and for their uſe, and they ſhall be treated reciprocally with all ſort of kindneſs and favour, providing nevertheleſs," &c. [v. 48. p. 493.]

But inſtead of finding in the propoſed bill a juſt exception in favour of France, the executive council is convinced, by the poſitive declarations in the two Houſes of parliament, by the explanations and interpretations of miniſters, that this law, under a general deſignation, is chiefly directed againſt the French.

When they have propoſed a law which would thus poſitively violate the treaty of commerce, when they have loudly manifeſted their intention of carrying it into execution againſt the French alone, their firſt care ought to have been, without doubt, to endeavour to cover this extraordinary meaſure with an appearance of neceſſity, and to prepare beforehand a juſtification, ſooner or later neceſſary, by loading the French nation with reproaches, by repreſenting them to the Engliſh people as enemies to their conſtitution, and to their tranquillity; by accuſing them, without being able to furniſh any proof, and in terms the moſt injurious, of having endeavoured to foment diſturbances in England. The executive council have already repulſed with indignation ſuch ſuſpicions. If ſome perſons, driven from France, have taken refuge in Great Britain, with a criminal intention of exciting the people, and inducing them to revolt, has not England laws to protect the public order? Cannot it exerciſe proper ſeverity againſt them? The republic, ſurely, has not interfered in their favour. Such men are not Frenchmen.

Reproaches ſo little founded, imputations ſo inſidious, will ſcarcely be able to juſtify in the eyes of Europe, a conduct which, when contraſted with that which France has conſtantly held with reſpect to Great Britain, will be ſufficiently proved to be unjuſt and malevolent. Not only the French nation, ſince it became free, has ſufficiently teſtified, by every form, its deſire of being on a good underſtanding with the Engliſh people, but have realiſed this wiſh as far as they could, by uniting to themſelves, as allies and brothers, all the individuals of the Engliſh nation. Amidſt the combats of liberty and deſpotiſm, amidſt the moſt violent agitations, they have, to their honour, obſerved the moſt religious reſpect to all foreigners reſiding among them, and particularly all Engliſhmen, whatever were their opinions, their conduct, their connections with the enemies of liberty: "every where they have been aided and ſuccoured with all ſorts of benevolence and favour." And in recompence of this generous conduct, the French find themſelves ſubjected to an act of parliament, by which is granted to the Engliſh government, againſt foreigners, the moſt arbitrary laws of authority; to an act which obliges them to have permiſſions or paſſports to enter, depart, and remain in England—which empowers Secretaries of State to enforce againſt them, without any motive, and upon a mere ſuſpicion, the moſt odious forms; to fix the bounds of their reſidence, beyond which they cannot paſs; and even to expel them at their will from the territory of Great Britain.

It is evident that all theſe clauſes are contrary to the letter of the treaty of commerce, the 4th article of which extends to all Frenchmen indiſcriminately; and there is but too much reaſon to fear that, in conſequence of the determination which his Britannic Majeſty has formed of breaking off all communication between the government of the two countries, even the French merchants will find it impoſſible for them to enjoy the exception which the bill has eſtabliſhed in favour of thoſe who ſhall prove that they have come to England for the purpoſe of commerce. It is thus that the Britiſh govern-

ment have firſt attempted to break a treaty, to which England owes a great part of its preſent proſperity, diſadvantageous to France, obtained by addreſs and management from the ignorance or corruption of the agents of that government which they have now deſtroyed; a treaty which nevertheleſs they have religiouſly obſerved, and at the very moment when France has been accuſed in the Britiſh parliament of violating treaties, the public conduct of the two governments preſents a contraſt which authoriſes them vigorouſly to retort the accuſation.

All the powers of Europe will undoubtedly have a right to complain of the rigour of the bill, if it ever obtains the force of a law; but it is France eſpecially, the inhabitants of which, guaranteed from its penalties by a ſolemn treaty, appear nevertheleſs to be excluſively menaced by thoſe penalties, which has the right to demand a ſatisfaction the moſt ſpeedy and complete. The executive council might immediately have accepted the rupture of the treaty which the Engliſh government ſeems to have offered; but they were unwilling to precipitate any of their meaſures, and before publiſhing their definitive reſolution, were deſirous to afford to the Britiſh miniſtry an opportunity of a frank and candid explanation. In conſequence, the underſigned has received orders to demand of Lord Grenville, to inform him, by a clear, freely, and categorical anſwer, if, under the general denomination of foreigners, in the bill preparing by parliament, upon the propoſition of a member of adminiſtration, the government of Great Britain mean likewiſe to include the French?

CHAUVELIN.

Portmanſquare, Jan. 7, 1793.
2d Year of the French Republic.

Note, Lord GRENVILLE *to M.* CHAUVELIN, *dated Whitehall, Jan. 4.*

"Agreeable to the formal notification which the underſigned has already had the honour of communicating to M. Chauvelin, he finds himſelf under the neceſſity of returning the incloſed paper, which he received this morning from M. Chauvelin, and which he cannot but conſider as totally inadmiſſible, as M. Chauvelin aſſumes a character in it, in which he cannot be recogniſed.

GRENVILLE."

Lord GRENVILLE *to M.* CHAUVELIN.

Whitehall Jan. 13, 1793.

I Have examined, Sir, with the utmoſt attention, the paper you tranſmitted to me on the 12th of this month. I cannot help remarking, that I have found nothing ſatisfactory in the whole of it. The explanations which it contains are nearly reduced to the ſame points which I have already replied to at length. The declaration of wiſhing to intermeddle with the affairs of other countries is therein renewed. No denial is made, nor reparation offered, for the outrageous proceedings I ſtated to you in my letter of December 31ſt; and the rights of infringing treaties, and violating the rights of our allies, is ſtill maintained, by ſolely offering an illuſory negotiation upon this ſubject, which is put off, as well as the evacuation of the Low Countries by the French armies, to the indefinite term, not only of the concluſion of the war, but likewiſe of the conſolidation of what is called the liberty of the Belgians.

It is added, that if theſe explanations appear inſufficient to us; if you ſhould be again obliged to hear an haughty tone of language; if hoſtile preparations ſhould continue in the ports of England—after having tried every effort to preſerve peace, you will then take diſpoſitions for war.

If this notification, or that relative to the treaty of commerce, had been made to me under a regular and official form, I ſhould have found myſelf under the neceſſity of replying to it, that to threaten Great Britain with a declaration of war, becauſe ſhe judged it expedient to augment her forces, and alſo to declare that a ſolemn treaty ſhould be broken, becauſe England had adopted for her own ſafety ſuch precautions as already exiſt in France, would only be conſidered, both the one and the other, as new grounds of offence, which, as long as they ſhould ſubſiſt, would prove a bar to every kind of negociation.

Under this form of extra official communication I think I may yet be permitted to tell you, not in a tone of haughtineſs but of firmneſs, that theſe explanations are not conſidered ſufficient, and that all the motives which gave riſe to the preparations, ſtill continue. Theſe motives are already known to you by my letter of December 31ſt, in which I marked in preciſe terms what thoſe diſpoſitions were which could alone maintain peace and a good underſtanding. I do not ſee that it can be uſeful to the object of conciliation, to enter into a diſcuſſion with you on ſeparate points under the preſent circumſtances, as I have already acquainted you with my opinion concerning them. If you have any explanations to give me under the ſame extra-official form, which will embrace all the objects contained in my letter of the 31ſt December, as well as all the points which relate to the preſent criſis with England, her allies, and the general ſyſtem of Europe, I ſhall willingly attend to them.

I think it, however, my duty to inform you in the moſt poſitive terms, in anſwer to what you tell me on the ſubject of our preparations, that under the preſent circumſtances,

ſtances, all thoſe meaſures will be continued, which may be judged neceſſary to place us in a ſtate of protecting the ſafety, tranquility, and the rights of this country, as well as to guarantee thoſe of our allies; and to ſet up a barrier to thoſe views of ambition and aggrandiſement, dangerous at all times to the reſt of Europe, but which become ſtill more ſo, being ſupported by the propagation of principles deſtructive of all ſocial order.

GRENVILLE.

M. CHAUVELIN *to Lord* GRENVILLE.

Jan. 17. 1793. *2d year of the Republic.*

MY LORD,

I Have the honour of addreſſing myſelf to you, to beg of you to grant me an interview. I ſhall proceed to explain the motives of this requeſt, and you will judge them to be ſuch as will not admit of delay I ſhall firſt deſire of you, my Lord, ſecurity for my communications with the French government. Whatever may be the character which you acknowledge me to poſſeſs, you have at leaſt never doubted of the authenticity of the declarations which I have tranſmitted to you in the name of the French nation. I will therefore propoſe to you, my Lord, either abſolutely to refuſe hearing me, or to give orders for my couriers to be reſpected, and the ſecrecy of my letters, as well of thoſe ſent as received, to be obſerved.

I will then, my Lord, require to be informed, whether his Britannic Majeſty will receive my letters of credence, and if he be ſatisfied with the declarations contained in the paper which I had the honour of tranſmitting to your Lordſhip laſt Sunday. I have not only received freſh orders from the executive council of France to inſiſt upon a ſpeedy and definitive anſwer; but there is yet another reaſon which urgently preſſes for the deciſion of his Britannic Majeſty. I have learnt this day, that the law relating to foreigners obliges them to make their declaration within ten days after the 10th of January; and in caſe of any foreigner who is amenable to this law, neglecting or refuſing to make ſuch declaration, the magiſtrates of this country would be authoriſed, not only to require him to do ſo, but even to impriſon him. I know, my Lord, and all thoſe who underſtand the rights of nations know it alſo, that I cannot be implicated in this law. The avowed and acknowledged organ of a government which executes laws to which twenty-five millions of men have ſubmitted themſelves, my perſon is, and ought to be, ſacred; and even under my diplomatic character, my Lord, I could not be ranked among the general common claſs of foreigners, until his Britannic Majeſty ſhould have definitively rejected the letters of credence which he knows I have received for him.

But had I been implicated in this law, I owe to the government of a free and powerful nation, which I repreſent, this declaration, that it would be impoſſible for me to ſubmit to it; and that all the perſecutions which it might pleaſe his Britannic Majeſty to make me endure, would fall upon the French nation, in whoſe cauſe and for whoſe ſake it would be my glory to ſuffer.

After this candid declaration, my Lord, thinking myſelf intitled to an equal ſincerity on your ſide, I will deſire of you, in the converſation which I ſolicit, to inform me, what is the conduct which his Britannic Majeſty's miniſters mean to hold with reſpect to me, and with reſpect to the perſons who compoſe my houſehold, in conſequence of the law againſt foreigners.

CHAUVELIN.

To M. De CHAUVELIN.

Whitehall, Jan. 20. 1793.

SIR,

I Have received your letter of the 17th inſtant. I have already appriſed you, that his Majeſty has reſerved to himſelf the right of deciding, according to his judgement, upon the two queſtions, of acknowledging a new form of government in France, and of receiving a miniſter accredited on the part of ſome other authority in France than that of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. In anſwer to the demand you now make, whether his Majeſty will receive your new letters of credence, I have to inform you, that under the preſent circumſtances his Majeſty does not think proper to receive them.

The requeſt you make of me is equally incompatible with the form of an extra-official communication, and that character in which you have hitherto been known as miniſter of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Nothing then remains for me to ſay relative to the ſubject of your former letter, particularly after what has juſt happened in France, than to inform you, that as an agent charged with a confidential communication, you ought certainly to have attended to the neceſſary meaſures taken by us to ſecure your letters and couriers; that as miniſter of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty you would have enjoyed all thoſe exceptions which the law affords to public miniſters, properly acknowledged as ſuch; but that as an individual you can only be conſidered amongſt the general maſs of foreigners reſident in England.

GRENVILLE.

Lord Grenville, in a letter dated Jan 24. tranſmitted to M Chauvelin the following order for his departure.

Queen's Houſe, Jan. 24. The King was this day pleaſed, by his Majeſty's order in council, to direct that M. Chauvelin, late miniſter plenipotentiary from the Moſt Chriſtian King, ſhould depart this realm on or before Feb 1.

READ

Bread-Fruit Tree Expedition.

Concluded from p. 88.

During our run through this Archipelago, which contains about one hundred iſlands, that we ſaw, two men were conſtantly in the chains heaving the lead, with boats ſounding. This is, perhaps, the moſt dangerous navigation ever performed in the hiſtory of voyages, and will redound much to the honour of Capt. Bligh. Amongſt ſuch a variety of iſlands, I muſt content myſelf by ſaying, that ſome were of a tolerable ſize and height, and richly cloathed with ſtately trees, whilſt others were low and rocky; but we ſaw few that could be called mountains. The verdure of theſe iſlands had a burnt appearance, from whence it may be concluded they ſuffer much for want of rain. During the twenty days we were entangled with them we had no rain, and very little dew at night. The natives are rather below the common ſtandard, perfectly black, woolly heads, buſhy beards, teeth bad and irregular, ſmall eyes, rather ſunk in the head, noſes not flat, many aquiline, nor lips thick. The ſeptum of the noſe, in ſeveral, was perforated, and a circular ring of ſhell introduced. Some through this perforation had feathers, or a ſmall quantity of the huſk of the cocoa-nut; and one man, on receiving a large ſpike nail, ſuddenly thruſt it in, without appearing to ſuffer the ſmalleſt uneaſineſs. The women wore a wrapper, or rather apron of ruſhes, which fell to their knees; the men were quite naked, except in one or two inſtances, and thoſe had their privities covered with a ſhell. The cartilage of the ear was bored, and ſmall bits of ſticks, &c. thruſt through. They wore bracelets and anklets, with necklaces of white ſhells and of a red berry, neatly ſtrung. Thoſe we ſaw, women as well as men, were marked immediately below the ſhoulder with raiſed lines, which formed a ſphere. The intent of theſe lines we could not learn, whether for ornament or grief; but I am inclined to think the former, as I ſaw a very young girl ſo marked. Their language was by no means harſh. We had ſeveral times intercourſe with theſe people, both on board and on their own ſhores; and in our little dealings, they had conducted themſelves in a very proper manner, and had impreſſed us with very favourable ideas of them; and I wiſh to God they had given us no cauſe to have altered thoſe ſentiments.

On the morning of the 10th, eight canoes formed the daring attempt of attacking the Aſſiſtant; they diſcharged into her a heavy flight of arrows, by which three men were dangerouſly wounded, one of whom died a few days after quite delirious. This obliged us to fire on them, and I fear ſeveral lives were loſt. They deſiſted from the attack, and we purſued our courſe. Their weapons are clubs, ſpears, and bows and arrows. Some of their arrows meaſure five feet, but they have them of different lengths, and variouſly mounted, ſome with bone, others with a hard red wood; but in general they are not barbed; and we have every reaſon to ſuppoſe they do not poiſon them, from the wounds of the other two men ſoon healing; though one of the poor fellows has lately undergone a very ſevere operative, to extract a piece of the arrow, which broke in his body. Some of their canoes were ſixty or ſeventy feet long, and in one we counted twenty-two men.

On the 16th a party landed on a ſmall iſland, from whence we ſaw many more, and took poſſeſſion of the whole in the name of our Royal Maſter. The eaſternmoſt of theſe iſlands lies in about the longitude 145, the weſternmoſt in 142, E. and the paſſage between 8. and 11. ſouth latitude; and on the 2d of October we arrived in Company Road, in the iſland of Timor, which jointly belongs to the Dutch and Portugueſe: there we heard of the melancholy fate of the Pandora, the particulars of which you are better acquainted with than I am, as Capt. Edwards left no letter for Capt. Bligh, although he knew we were ſo ſoon to follow him. At Timor we remained eight days, to complete our wood and water, during which time we procured a few buffaloes for the ſhip's company; but as the laſt year's crop of rice had failed, owing to dry weather, that article, with every other vegetable refreſhment, we found ſcarce and dear; and I much fear it will ever be the caſe, till the inhabitants become more induſtrious. A colony of Chineſe are ſettled there, under the protection of the Dutch, who have a ſmall fort, and a garriſon of about fifty ſoldiers, chiefly deſerters from all nations. The chief articles of commerce produced on this iſland are bees-wax and ſandal-wood; theſe are engroſſed by the Dutch, and ſent to Batavia.

Batavia. We failed from thence on the 10th.

A few days after our departure, many of our people fell ſick; their diſorders were, colds, fevers, and fluxes; to the latter complaint one man fell a ſacrifice. We carried with us fine winds and weather, except one week, when beating round the Cape, where we experienced ſome heavy gales. The extreme politeneſs and attention ſhown to us by Col. Brooke, the governor of this iſland, ſince our arrival, demand our warmeſt acknowledgements. They will, I am ſure, make a laſting impreſſion on the minds of thoſe who were happy enough to experience them. Capt. Bligh has left here ten plants, moſt of which are planted on the Company's grounds, under the immediate inſpection of Col. Brooke, who is quite alive to the improvements of their property, and the intereſts of the iſland: it unfortunately happens that it is not in his power to furniſh us with a very liberal ſupply of refreſhments; but when we conſider this is the third year the iſland has not been viſited with rains, he has done much. They loſt laſt year fifteen hundred head of cattle for want of food; and upwards of ninety ſail of ſhipping touched here for refreſhments, and were ſupplied. Their diſtreſſes reached the ear of Lord Cornwallis, who humanely ordered the Ganges Indiaman, to call at the Cape for ſtock for the iſland. She arrived this morning, in company with the Atalanta ſloop, commanded by Capt. Elphinſtone, who obligingly takes charge of this.

The Hon. Mr Cockeran, who comes home paſſenger in the Ganges, has ſent on board the Providence ſeveral plants that he brought from India with him, in order to have them planted in the Weſt-Indies. We ſail from hence on the 26th, and the other ſhips a few days after us; and by the latter end of June I hope to be able to pay you my reſpects in perſon.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

FRance having declared war againſt Great Britain and Holland, as ſhe had before againſt Germany, ſurely the eyes of all but the wilfully blind muſt be opened. The wonder is, that they ever ſhould be cloſed, as they muſt have been by all who conſider French ambition as diminiſhed by a change in the form of her government. Whether that reſtleſs and all-graſping nation be a monarchy or an oligarchy, an ariſtocracy or a democracy, the principles of the people will be the ſame, viz. by force or artifice to ſubjugate every nation in Europe. Univerſal dominion is the grand object of France. Her treacherous conduct towards this country has been evinced ſo ſtrongly and repeatedly, that we muſt be credulous in the extreme to place any confidence on French honour or on French profeſſions. Her too ſucceſsful endeavours to ſeparate America from Britain are recent in every one's memory. Her ſecret endeavours to raiſe a ſquabble between the ſiſter kingdoms of Britain and Ireland are not ſo generally notorious, but alike well known to many people on each iſland. Hitherto the inhabitants of both have ſeen their mutual intereſt, and been ſuperior to theſe wicked artifices, alike inimical to both iſlands; and I hope the ſame good ſenſe and diſcernment will continue to defeat meaſures artfully contrived for the deſtruction of both; for Britain and Ireland muſt ſtand or fall together; their ſtrength and their ſecurity is in their ſiſterly concord: the French well know this, and therefore are anxious in the higheſt degree to ſet them at variance. They have for ages ſet up a barrier againſt the ambition and power of France, as it would, long ſince, have ſubjugated all the adjoining countries; and that will be the object of that nation, as a Republic, as much as it was when a monarchy. Rome and Carthage are examples to prove that Republics are as hoſtile and violent againſt each other, as monarchies ever were; and when the States of Greece were democratic, they were almoſt always at war with each other. Theſe facts are well known to thoſe verſed in ancient hiſtory; and modern times muſt ſurely have convinced all Europe, of the ambition, the treachery, and the artifices of the French: what the French cannot effect by force, they attempt by hypocriſy and guile. I earneſtly hope every honeſt man in Britain, and in Ireland, will be on his guard againſt French artifices, and the agents employed by them, to undermine and ſink both iſlands, as they now are and long have been endeavouring to do—and I truſt Providence will defeat the deſperate deſigns of a nation which ſeems loſt to every ſenſe of religious and moral obligation.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

Lond. Chron. MENTOR.

PARLIAMENT.

In the Houſe of Lords, Feb. 11. Lord Grenville preſented the following meſſage from his Majeſty.

"GEORGE R.

His Majeſty thinks proper to acquaint the Houſe of Lords, that the Aſſembly now exerciſing the powers of government in France, have, without previous notice, directed acts of hoſtility to be committed againſt the perſons and property of his Majeſty's ſubjects, in breach of the law of nations, and of the moſt poſitive ſtipulations of treaty, and have ſince, on the moſt groundleſs pretences, declared war againſt his Majeſty and the United Provinces. Under the circumſtances of this wanton and unprovoked aggreſſion, his Majeſty has taken the neceſſary ſteps to maintain the honour of his crown, and to vindicate the rights of his people; and his Majeſty relies with confidence on the firm and effectual ſupport of the Houſe of Lords, and on the zealous exertions of a brave and loyal people, in proſecuting a juſt and neceſſary war; and in endeavouring, under the bleſſing of Providence, to oppoſe an effectual barrier to the farther progreſs of a ſyſtem which ſtrikes at the ſecurity and peace of independent nations, and is purſued in open defiance of every principle of moderation, good faith, humanity, and juſtice.

In a cauſe of ſuch general concern, his Majeſty has every reaſon to hope for the cordial co-operation of thoſe powers who are united with his Majeſty by the ties of alliance, or who feel an intereſt in preventing the extenſion of anarchy and confuſion, and in contributing to the ſecurity and tranquillity of Europe.

G. R."

Lord Grenville moved to take the meſſage into conſideration to-morrow.

On Feb. 12. Lord Grenville having moved the order of the day, for taking his Majeſty's meſſage into conſideration, Lord Lauderdale obſerved, that as the meſſage ſtated the aggreſſion to be unprovoked on the part of France, it was indiſpenſibly neceſſary to have the fulleſt information upon the ſubject, previous to the diſcuſſion of a queſtion of infinite importance to this country. He therefore moved, "That ſuch papers be laid on the table as would give an account of the time when the prohibition of the exportation of corn from this country took place with reſpect to France;" and alſo moved for "a paper, the title of which he could not name, but it related to overtures to a coalition made by this court to the Emperor, ſignifying our intention of acting againſt France." To the firſt of thoſe requiſitions Lord Grenville gave a laconic anſwer, namely, That it was incumbent on miniſters to impede the apparent hoſtile preparations of France, by cramping the ſinews of a war.—This being the avowed purpoſe, he truſted the production of the papers which led to it would be of no importance. As to the other, he believed no ſuch communication exiſted.

Lord Lauderdale ſpoke a few words in reply; after which the Houſe paſſed to the order of the day; and the meſſage being read by the clerk,

Lord Grenville deſired to obſerve, that the Houſe had recently, and almoſt unanimouſly, manifeſted their approbation of the meaſures adopted by his Majeſty's miniſters to curb the views of ambition and aggrandiſement manifeſted by the French; then indeed the danger was remote—it affected only our allies and the general ſafety of Europe—now it approached us with gigantic ſtrides, and he truſted that every Noble Lord would ſupport adminiſtration with his life and fortune in repelling a flagitious and unprovoked aggreſſion on the part of France.—The declaration of war, or rather the commencement of hoſtilities, might be collected from an aſſemblage of flagrant occurrences—the report of Briſſot—the ſpeeches of ſeveral members in the National Convention—by a decree which adopted that report, and ſtated the motives for engaging in a war. His Lordſhip enumerated the charges imputed to this country in that declaration. It alledged, that the King, antecedent to the 10th of Auguſt, clandeſtinely joined the coalition of crowned heads againſt the liberties of France at the time he profeſſed a ſtrict neutrality—that he recalled his ambaſſador, and refuſed to accredit the miniſter of the French Republic—that without aſſigning juſt cauſe, he diſmiſſed him, and diſcontinued all correſpondence, and refuſed to recognize the exiſting proviſionary executive council as the legitimate government of France—and that the Britiſh parliament had in the preſent ſeſſions paſſed ſeveral obnoxious laws, diſſolving the treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between the

two

two nations in 1786. Independent of theſe unfounded aſſertions, which admitted of no ambiguous conſtruction, it was manifeſt, that while they amuſed us with negotiations, they had formed the reſolution of ſubverting the liberty and independence of Europe. Such was the reſult of their deliberations in the cabinet. Their ſeizure on the ſhipping of this country was an overt act of their hoſtile intentions, and a wanton, outrageous, and unprovoked aggreſſion on us, and a violation of every treaty heretofore ſubſiſting between the two nations. Having controverted all thoſe poſitions, his Lordſhip drew a moſt affecting picture of the exceſſes committed on the 10th of Auguſt, and the ſubſequent periods, up to the martyrdom of Louis XVI. He compared the indignation which pervaded all ranks in this country on that tragical event, to the ſorrow evinced by the court of Queen Eliſabeth after the maſſacre of the Proteſtants on St Bartholomew's day, as deſcribed by the French ambaſſador at his firſt audience after that outrage, and pathetically recorded by a celebrated hiſtorian (Dr Robertſon). Juſt ſuch a picture might Chauvelin have drawn, had he been admitted, after the perpetration of that atrocious act, which outraged humanity, and was an indelible ſtain on a country once renowned for gallantry and glory—a ſtain which the mercileſs hand of time could not expunge from the page of hiſtory, nor charity herſelf urge any thing in extenuation. His Lordſhip next adverted to an aſſertion of a noble Marquis, who on a former occaſion intimated that that tragical event might have been averted by a *douceur* to thoſe ſordid and corrupt judges who preſided at the trial of the unfortunate monarch. This aſſertion, devoid of decency and probability, carried its own confutation in the face of it, and merited the deriſion of every honeſt man. Subſequent to that period, the French have violated the law of nature and of nations. Finding their flimſy pretexts for war diſregarded by the people, they reſorted to an old ſtale trick of making an appeal to the Engliſh nation.—This meaſure will only ſerve to cement them more firmly, and give the true conſtruction to the ambiguous ſentence of M. Condorcet, which a noble Earl (Stanhope) had declared from authority diſclaimed all intention of interfering with the government of England, as having already ſhaken off the yoke of tyranny. After taking a comprehenſive view of the reſources of this country, in contradiſtinction to thoſe of our opponents, he concluded with a ſolemn appeal to the Houſe, calling upon them to teſtify their loyalty to the King—their attachment to the conſtitution—their anxiety in the intereſt of the nation—their fixed reſolution to tranſmit to poſterity thoſe ineſtimable bleſſings which our anceſtors acquired under a mild, beneficent, and well-organized ſyſtem of government.—For the preſervation of theſe privileges, he called upon their Lordſhips to give an unanimous vote for an addreſs to his Majeſty, in gratitude for his royal communications.

The Duke of Portland entered into a defence of the conduct of adminiſtration, and conjured the Houſe to mark the magnitude of this queſtion by unanimity in their reſolves, which would ſtimulate the nation to unite their efforts in vindicating their independence by counteracting the machinations of our enemies, whoſe avowed purpoſe was to ſubvert our glorious conſtitution, and ſubſtitute their prepoſterous theoretical ſyſtem of liberty and equality.

Lord Stanhope reprobated the conduct of the miniſters of the Crown; and, in order to prove that France was not the aggreſſor, he begged that the ſecond article of the treaty of commerce and navigation might be read. He expreſſed his aſtoniſhment at the ſpeech of his noble relative, who aſſerted, that his colleagues in office had been guilty of no act of aggreſſion, though it was ſolemnly covenanted by the contracting parties, that a diſmiſſal of an ambaſſador ſhould be deemed a rupture, and conſidered a violation of the treaty. After endeavouring to exculpate France, who always manifeſted an inclination to peace, until they were provoked by the intemperance of miniſters to commence hoſtilities, he contraſted the relative ſituation of the two countries, and inferred that England fell infinitely ſhort in point of reſources. Confident, therefore, of the aggreſſion being on our part, and convinced alſo of our inferiority, he moved an amendment to the addreſs, in ſubſtance diametrically oppoſite to the one in debate.

Lord Morton rectified ſeveral miſtakes in the ſtatement of Lord Stanhope, and contended, that no ſtreſs ought to be laid on that treaty, inaſmuch as the power that made it was extinct by the abolition

abolition of monarchy, and the ſubverſion of all order and government.

Lord Viſcount Stormont, in tracing the origin of every war ſince the Revolution, could find none that had been commenced with ſuch a flagrant violation of the law of nations, and of the treaty of Utrecht, which was ratified by the laſt treaty of Verſailles.—It was, in fact, a war againſt the humanity of this country, in having fed the hungry and clothed the naked, who were ſuffering amongſt us for conſcience ſake; in having mourned for an unfortunate monarch, whoſe only crime was to have ſwayed a ſceptre.—Not to mention all the inſults offered to us, he inſtanced the welcome reception of the treaſonable addreſſes tranſmitted from this country to the National Convention.—That Aſſembly applauded their principles, and ordered them to be printed in all languages, that the contagion might be diſperſed into all lands.—He hoped, that rather than ſtoop to theſe indignities and aggreſſions, England would be exterminated by ſome convulſion of nature, while her glory was unſullied, her commerce unbounded, her credit unimpeached, her reſources unexhauſted, and her importance in the political ſcale of Europe far ſuperior to any nation either ancient or modern.

Lord Lauderdale reprobated the war—reprobated the aſſignat bill, which depreciated the French paper-currency—the naval-ſtore bill, on account of its partiality—the alien bill, on account of the inquiſitorial powers inveſted in the magiſtrate, which militated againſt every treaty ſubſiſting between this country and France; for which reaſon he ſhould give his poſitive negative to the addreſs.

The Marquis of Lanſdowne ſaid, he ſhould trouble the Houſe with very few obſervations. He replied, notwithſtanding, to all the topics urged by Lord Grenville; and in a ſtrain of irony qualified an aſſertion which he made on a former night, the bare mention of which in that virtuous and immaculate aſſembly overwhelmed him with ſhame. He enteſted, that when the opprobrious epithet of *ferocious beaſts* was applied to the perſons ſitting in judgement on Louis XVI. he ſaid, it was a pity that a little of miniſterial civilization was not extended to them, and that the ſum neceſſary to defray the expences of a war for only one day would have had a powerful effect on the ſavage nature of thoſe ferocious beaſts, and would perhaps have ſoftened their verdict. He declared that Ireland diſapproved of the war, and that Scotland was averſe to it.

Earl of Kinnoul, in a very pointed and animated ſpeech, combated the Marquis's aſſertion reſpecting Scotland, and challenged him to prove them. He voted for the addreſs.

The Duke of Leeds ſpoke much in favour of the miniſtry, and the juſtice and neceſſity of the war; as did Lord Hawkeſbury.

The amendments were negatived; and the original motion was then put, and carried, with only three diſſentient voices.

The following proteſt was entered.

DISSENTIENT, 1ſt, Becauſe war is a ſtate ſo unnatural, ſo barbarous in itſelf, ſo calamitous in its effects, ſo immoral when unneceſſary, and ſo atrocious when unjuſt, that every friend of humanity ſhould endeavour to avoid it; and the eſtabliſhment of a pacific ſyſtem ought to be the firſt policy of a wiſe and enlightened nation.

2dly, Becauſe peace is always for the intereſt of the common people in all countries. And Great Britain and France, from their peculiar ſituation, have an evident intereſt to remain at peace with each other.

3dly, Becauſe it is a well known fact, that the people in France are in general extremely deſirous to maintain and ſtrengthen, between that country and this, the bonds of amity and friendſhip. And ever ſince the overthrow of deſpotiſm in France, the commonalty in that nation have ſuch irreſiſtible weight, that we might reſt aſſured, that as peace with Great Britain is for the intereſt, and is the wiſh of the people in France, it would therefore be the conſtant object of their government, if not firſt provoked by our miniſters, by ſuch acts as the ſending away the French ambaſſador, and expreſsly refuſing to acknowledge their new government.

4thly, Becauſe the old deſpotic and deteſtable government in France, from its ſecrecy, its perfidy, treachery, and reſtleſs ambition, has been the fatal cauſe of many wars in Europe for ſeveral centuries paſt. Therefore, any aſſiſtance given on the part of our government to any power in Europe that is endeavouring to reſtore that tyrannical form of government in France, is injurious to the true intereſts of this

country.

country. And the people of France have, moreover, as juſt a right to enjoy civil liberty as ourſelves.

5thly, Becauſe a war with France is at preſent moſt impolitic, extremely dangerous to our allies the Dutch, hazardous with reſpect to the internal peace and external power of this country, and is likely to be highly injurious to our commerce, which is the great ſource of our wealth, naval ſtrength, and proſperity, and any material interruption to the trade, manufactures, and induſtry of this kingdom, may, at this time, be attended with conſequences the moſt fatal. The war may, therefore, prove to be a war againſt our commerce and manufactures, againſt the proprietors of our funds, againſt our paper currency, and againſt every deſcription of property in this country.

6thly, Becauſe every man of feeling muſt exceedingly lament the numerous taxes and oppreſſive burdens already borne by the people of this kingdom, and alſo the preſent high price of various neceſſary articles of life; and if an unwiſe ſyſtem of policy be purſued, it muſt inevitably increaſe thoſe burdens, and eventually put thoſe neceſſaries of life beyond the reach of the laborious part of the community.

And 7thly, Becauſe theſe misfortunes ought the more to be deprecated, as it clearly appears that it would ſtill be moſt eaſy to avoid them, if our miniſters were to prefer a mild, juſt, and pacific ſyſtem, to the horrors of war, carnage, and devaſtation. STANHOPE.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the meſſage being read, Mr Pitt ſaid, that, in propoſing an addreſs, he felt himſelf, in one view, releaſed from the neceſſity of going at large into the important arguments and queſtions ſo intimately connected with it. For, whatever differences had before exiſted between the majority of that Houſe and ſome members—whatever opinions had been formed during the other ſtages of a long and intereſting period--whatever doubts there had been of the real motives of other powers as to the degree of inſult which had been offered to us, and as to the reſentment which we ſhould ſhew for it—whatever ſuſpicions as to the paſt conduct of government—in ſhort, whatever heſitation or difficulty had exiſted as to the great object of the preſent queſtion, no doubts, no difficulties, no differences, could at this moment ariſe, to prevent the Houſe from approaching the throne with renewed aſſurances of loyalty as to the interior government of the country, and of ſupport againſt all the attempts with which it was threatened from abroad. Aware that his feelings upon the occaſion were in unſon with the ſentiments of the Houſe, and relying upon the aſſurances of their laſt addreſs, he might think it neceſſary only to ſtate what variations the circumſtances under which that addreſs was voted had ſince endured, to inſure a cordial, and perhaps an unanimous ſupport to the preſent motion. War was now declared by France—it was even now at our doors, and only the active wiſdom of the Houſe could prevent its producing the moſt dreadful conſequences to the independence, the proſperity, the liberty, of the country. In the hour of danger, there was but one duty for gentlemen on each ſide of the Houſe; a duty which they owed to religion, to their country, to their conſtituents, and to their own boſoms. But, though the ſtatement of our injuries and our danger might be ſufficient for the preſent occaſion, he could not avoid taking a view of the circumſtances which had occurred ſince the Houſe laſt expreſſed its ſentiments upon the ſubject. When the laſt meſſage was delivered from his Majeſty, announcing the horrid murder which had been committed in Paris, and the aggravated preparations of the French for war, the Houſe had voted an addreſs, declaring the union of their ſentiments with thoſe of his Majeſty. The Houſe then felt that, whatever temptations had been held out during the long period of the French diſaſters, his Majeſty had faithfully obſerved the neutrality promiſed by him, which had been in many caſes violated on the part of France, in oppoſition to all exiſting treaties and to the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of connections throughout Europe. They felt that the decree of the 19th of November, under the inſulting title of Fraternity, had declared violence againſt all ſacred and political inſtitutions throughout the world; and, in this country, was directed to the encouragement of ſedition, and of the ſame ſyſtem of mingled tyranny and rapine that had already deſolated France. He had already given it as his opinion, that if there was no other alternative than either to make war, or depart from our principles; rather than recede from our principles, a war was preferable to a

peace; becauſe a peace, purchaſed upon ſuch terms, muſt be uncertain, precarious, and liable to be continually interrupted by the repetition of freſh injuries and inſults. Much as we all valued the bleſſings of peace—eager as we were for ſecuring them—much as we valued our commerce—much as we valued our increaſe of revenue—of this we might be aſſured, that all would be more endangered by a diſhonourable peace than even by a difficult war. He then, after treating the ſubject on the ground with Lord Grenville in the other Houſe, moved an addreſs, thanking his Majeſty for his communication, and expreſſing, in nearly the words of the meſſage, the readineſs of the Houſe to ſupport his Majeſty in the war which the aſſembly now exerciſing the powers of government in France had ſo unjuſtly begun.

Mr Powys ſaid, ſuch was his opinion of the preſent war, that he was willing to incur all that reſponſibility or odium, as it may be termed, which it went to impoſe on his conſtituents. It had been aſked, from what motive of profit we entered on this war againſt France? It may as well be enquired, by what motive of intereſt we were induced to arreſt a highwayman. We did it not with a view to ſeize his purſe, but with the purpoſe of ſecuring our own property. The Hon. Gentleman concluded with ſeconding the motion.

Mr Fox ſaid, that on an occaſion ſo important, and not fearing the charge of puſillanimity from conſidering the preſent criſis as highly alarming, it would ill become the duty which he owed to his conſtituents and to the nation, to decline meeting the imputation of being the abettor of France, with which he was already menaced; or by the bold miſconſtruction of his ſentiments and arguments to which he had been accuſtomed, to be deterred from examining and ſtating what was the true ſituation in which the country was involved in war. Few of thoſe, he truſted, who had been moſt zealous in recommending the expediency of this war, wiſhed it to be a war of extermination—a war for extirpating French principles, not for circumſcribing French power; yet all their arguments tended to alarm him. They never talked of the danger of the French power without introducing, as a danger more imminent, the propagation of French principles. The Hon. Gentleman aſked if he could be expected to make terms with an highwayman, or to take the highwayman's purſe as a ſatisfaction for the attack upon his own? Certainly not. The Hon. Gentleman knew his duty to ſociety better than to let the highwayman eſcape, if he had the means of bringing him to puniſhment. But this alluſion ſhewed, that the war with France was, in the opinion of the Hon. Gentleman, a war of vindictive juſtice. We ſaid, that our object in war was not to effect a change in the internal government of France, but to weaken her power, which, in its preſent ſtate, was dangerous to us, our allies, and to Europe; and, that object obtained, we were willing to make peace. But would any man ſay that, when he had diſarmed a highwayman, it was ſafe to leave him free to get other arms? No man certainly: and no more on this principle could we, in any ſtate of humiliation to which the power of France might be reduced, leave her at liberty to recruit that power, and to renew aggreſſions, to which, he contended, ſhe muſt have the inclination whenever ſhe had means. The Houſe had been deſired to accede to an addreſs that denied the exiſtence of any aggreſſion on the part of Great Britain. To ſuch a one he found it impoſſible to give his aſſent. The cauſes of war with France were in no reſpect different now from what they were under the government of Louis XIV. or Louis XVI. What then were theſe cauſes? Not an inſult or aggreſſion when ſpecially demanded. What inſtance had miniſters produced of ſuch demand, and of ſuch refuſal? He admitted that the decree of November 19. entitled this country to require an explanation; but even by this they could not ſhew that any clear and ſpecific explanation had been demanded. Lord Grenville in his letter had indeed complained of it; but he had not pointed out any mode by which ſatisfaction might be procured to the Britiſh nation, or ſecurity be eſtabliſhed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had commented on the various reaſons aſſigned by the French for the war they had entered into. In many of theſe comments he agreed with him. They certainly did not afford ſufficient grounds for war. But he begged to be permitted to ſay, without being ſuppoſed to be an advocate for France, that in the former *good* times of France reaſons for a war had been ſtated equally abſurd. He admitted

admitted that the diſmiſſal of M. Chauvelin was no juſt groun l for a declaration of war; that the prohibition of aſſignats was a ridiculous ground; and that they had no right to complain of the alien bill. He conſidered the prohibition of the exportation of corn in a different light; that was, to his mind, clearly an act of hoſtility to France by us; it was a breach of all exiſting treaties, and the commencement of war would have been equally juſtifiable. He admitted the right of England to ſend a ſquadron to the Scheldt to protect our allies, but not to intermeddle with the operations of the French in Belgia. Their operations there he was by no means about to palliate; but our interfering in them would be an aggreſſion againſt France; but no ſuch intention had been ſtated, and of courſe that was not a ground for France to juſtify a declaration of war. He rejoiced to find that no treaty had been entered into with the Emperor, and hoped no offenſive alliance whatever might be entered into with the Emperor, or any other power. The Right Hon. Gentleman's addreſs would, without doubt, receive the aſſent of the majority of the Houſe, for it would receive the aſſent of all who approved of the meaſures of adminiſtration. The addreſs he ſhould propoſe, which would ſimply go to ſtate their concern for the war, but their determination to ſupport his Majeſty to repel it, would not fail of receiving the unanimous conſent of the Houſe. He then moved his amendment, expreſſing the grief of the Houſe on the hoſtilities of the Convention, and pledging themſelves to do their utmoſt endeavours to obtain the re eſtabliſhment of peace with France.

Mr Secretary Dundas declared the amendment propoſed to be tantamount to a declaration, that the war was to be carried on in this country without any foundation whatever in juſtice; and he ſhould vote for the original addreſs.

Mr Burke inſiſted that miniſters had taken every poſſible means to avoid a war, and that they had delayed their preparations as long as was conſiſtent with ſafety; indeed, in his opinion, they had delayed too long. But at an earlier period they probably would not have had the ſenſe of the country with them, for it was not till lately that the eyes of the people of England were opened to their danger. As to himſelf, he had ſeen the danger three years ago, though he had had the misfortune to ſtand almoſt alone in his ſentiments. Gentlemen had ſaid, upon this and former occaſions, that we ought not to interfere in the internal concerns of France. If the French had confined the effects of their revolution to themſelves, and had not violated the rights of other nations, it might then become a queſtion, how far other nations would have a right to intermeddle with their domeſtic policy; but the French had put that point beyond all diſpute. In the old government they never went to cut the throats of men, or to rob them of their property, when conquered. The preſent did ſo in every thing—proclaimed war againſt all monarchy—they had thrown down the gauntlet againſt kings, and determined to eſtabliſh atheiſm and aſſaſſination on the ruins of religion, order, juſtice, and humanity,—and before the Almighty God, he begged that gentlemen would conſider the ſituation in which the country ſtood; it was a cruel and unavoidable neceſſity which had brought us into a war, and as long as the poor rags of his body hung together, he would ſupport it.

Mr Burke then read from newſpapers a number of events relative to France, to ſhow the provocations which the people of that country had given to us. After which

Mr Sheridan in a long ſpeech defended the French againſt the charges of Mr Burke. Two books of that Right Hon. Gentleman might be taken, and in each of them he found principles which directly contradicted each other. He was now the defender of deſpotiſm, and the enemy of liberty, becauſe it happened to be abuſed. He had a memory of brass to record every unhappy circumſtance which fell under the name of anarchy and tumult; but a tongue of ſponge to wipe away the moſt diſgraceful acts of tyranny. Did he forget the maſſacre of St Bartholomew? Did he forget the Revolution of Poland, which he had approved—the attack of the Empreſs—and the treacherous conduct of the King of Pruſſia? Our aſſociation now with the Deſpots combined againſt France would bring about the abuſe of political morality. The Hon. Gentleman had been inflaming men's minds againſt the French, and was then raiſing their paſſions to war. The ſtate of irreligion in France could not be bettered by bringing back the old govern-

ment,

ment, becauſe the Nobles who fled from that country, and who would in conſequence of ſuch an event be reſtored, were the firſt who had ſtudied the philoſophy of Voltaire and Rouſſeau, and of courſe the bad were the firſt to abandon Chriſtianity, and ſet the example to the reſt of the nation. What was the cauſe of the degradation of the French people? It was the deſpotiſm in which they had been kept; and did the Rt Hon. Gentleman mean to bring about that deſpotiſm again, and take away from them the right which they now exerciſed? Why did they in their commencement exerciſe that right injudiciouſly?—Why were people after a long faſt liable to injure themſelves by injudicious eating? He concluded by obſerving, that the life of the late King of France might have been ſaved by a timely interference of this country; and by giving his vote for the amendment.—The addreſs was carried without a diviſion.

Major Maitland, Feb. 11. called the attention of the Houſe to the trial of Mr Haſtings. Without reflecting on the managers, he wiſhed only to allude to the great length of time which the impeachment had continued. Mr Haſtings had been in a ſtate of accuſation for nine years, ſix of which he had been at the bar of the Houſe of Lords. This he conſidered as a breach of the beſt principles of the law of the land, which was, that every perſon charged with a crime ſhould have a ſpeedy trial—a ſpeedy acquittal if innocent—and a ſpeedy conviction if guilty. The length of the trial too might afford an argument to thoſe who wiſhed to attack the Engliſh Conſtitution, and therefore it was neceſſary ſome meaſures ſhould be adopted to bring it to a ſpeedy concluſion. He ſhould ſuggeſt, that a committee of enquiry ſhould be appointed, and that a conference ſhould be held with the Lords on the ſubject.

Mr Dundas wiſhed, with regard to the plan propoſed, that every thing ſhould be done, conſiſtent with juſtice, to expedite the impeachment.

Sir W. Young ſupported the motion; it was quite conſonant to his feelings: he thought that it was a breach of Magna Charta to keep any man ſo long on his trial as Mr Haſtings.

The motion was agreed to, and an open committee was appointed, in which every gentleman that attends has a voice.

Deſcription of the Perſons, Cuſtoms, and Languages of the HOTTENTOTS

[From vol. 3. of M. de Pages's Travels round the World.]

THE following particulars concerning this race of men, are equally applicable to the free and enſlaved Hottentots; and are facts which I believe, having either ſeen them with my own eyes, or obtained them from the report of reputable creoles who reſide in the interior parts of the country.

The Hottentot is of a middle ſtature, well proportioned, active, and poſſeſſes great agility in running; the upper part of his face is broad, with high cheek-bones, but the lower part is ſlender, and draws to a point at the chin; he has the noſe and lips of the negro; a large prominent eye, with a conſiderable degree of vivacity; his hair is leſs criſped than the hair of the negro, and approaches nearer to that of the natives of Madagaſcar; he is at much pains to anoint it with greaſe, and as he wears a bonnet which covers the whole forehead, it gradually loſes its frizzled texture, and becomes entirely ſtraight. It is far from being thick—it rather has the appearance of having been pulled out by ſmall tufts. His complexion is naturally brown, but, from its being conſtantly expoſed to the ſun, and anointed with the fat of his cattle, gradually deepens into a duſky black.

Theſe facts give countenance to the obſervations I made on this ſubject in the deſerts of Arabia; I mean, that heat of climate, co-operating with the influence of a dry parched ſoil, may account for the complexion of the negro, as well as the criſped and woolly nature of his hair. The Hottentots, whom it would be very improper to call negroes, are, however, ſurrounded by them on all ſides, and, I have no doubt, are of the ſame extraction. The high antiquity of their firſt emigration, and long reſidence on a more humid ſoil, and under a milder and more temperate climate than their own, have produced, in my opinion, the circumſtances which diſtinguiſh their preſent appearance from that of their negro anceſtry. The Hottentot wraps himſelf in a large ſkin, and depoſits his privates in a ſmall bag adorned with a piece of ſtrong leather of an oval form. This caſe is likewiſe embelliſhed with ſmall braſs nails, and a border of little rings of the ſame metal, which, owing to the

the motion of his body, produce a tinkling ſound like that of the ſheep-bell. They have the art of extracting the metal from their mountains, as well as of manufacturing it for different uſes. The breaſt and neck are adorned with mock pearls, garnets, or ſmall pieces of bone. Their chaplets and necklaces are of the ſame materials, and you frequently meet them with the inteſtines of their cattle tied round their ankles. Strings of garnets, hanging down on the hinder part of the neck, are attached to the hair on the crown of the head.

The heads of families receive much honour and conſideration from the community, while the youth are not even allowed acceſs to the national council. Previouſly to their being admitted to this privilege, they muſt be declared men, and have entered into a ſtate of wedlock—honours which are conferred at the ſame time, and by the ſame ceremony. When a young man has attained the age and other qualities which fit him for accompanying his countrymen to the war, to the chace of wild animals, and, in ſhort, for diſcharging the duties of a huſband and parent, he makes choice of a wife, and convokes an aſſembly of his tribe. The bride and bridegroom are conducted thither by their reſpective relations, and receive an harangue on the reciprocal duties of the married ſtate; after which a Hottentot, appointed to the office, binds a piece of inteſtine about the arms of the bridegroom, and urines acroſs his ſhoulders; when the candidate for public honours being declared inveſted with all the rights and prerogatives of a married man, may henceforth aſſiſt in council, as well as in the purſuits of the fields. The women are chaſte in their morals, and live in a ſtate of great ſubordination to their huſbands. A man may have a plurality of wives, but marriage is never permitted between brothers and ſiſters. I was aſſured by perſons of whoſe information and veracity I could not doubt, that the apron of the female Hottentots, is a mere fiction of travellers. From every thing I could learn reſpecting the manners of the Hottentots, from the cuſtom of urining on the ſhoulders in the nuptial ceremony, from their anxiety to adorn the parts of ſex in the male, as well as from the very abject condition of the woman, we ſeem warranted to infer, that they have a peculiar veneration for age, ſex, and all the qualities of manhood—qualities of eſſential moment in the defence and perpetuity of the ſpecies.

The Hottentots, denominated Caffres, deſpiſing agriculture and tillage, give their whole time to their herds and flocks. Their oxen ſerve for riding as well as for beaſts of burden. They live not in tents like the Arabs, but in huts made of bulruſhes, or the ſkins of animals; and as the country abounds in paſturage, they are leſs addicted to a wandering and deſultory manner of life than either the Arabs or the Tartars. Though prone to indolence, they are ſwift of foot, dexterous, and active in their perſons. In the chace of the lion and tiger, as well as in their wars with the Dutch and Dutch Hottentots, (the laſt of whom they deſpiſe), they give eminent proofs of courage and intrepidity. Their arms conſiſt of the bow and arrow, the dagger, a ſpecies of javelin, and a ſhort maſſy club pointed at each extremity with braſs, which they have the art of throwing at the enemy with particular addreſs. I have ſeen a ſimilar weapon among the Egyptians and the inhabitants of Paleſtine; and it is by no means improbable that the uſe of the club may have gradually migrated hither from Egypt or Abyſſinia. They take much pleaſure in dancing, and the ſound of muſical inſtruments; and ſome of them, in their leiſure hours, touch a ſpecies of guitar. Their firſt appearance is not prepoſſeſſing; but after a little acquaintance one diſcovers a countenance, that, from its variety, and the vivacity of the eyes, ſeems to indicate ſomething lively and intelligent. I have ſeen them play a game of combination with an addreſs which would import any thing rather than that groſs ſtupidity vulgarly attributed to the character of the Hottentot. If they, nearly in the ſimpleſt ſtate of human life, find amuſement in what gives exerciſe to the powers of the underſtanding, we cannot, without being chargeable with ignorance or injuſtice, impute to them a turn of mind peculiarly ſtupid and inſenſible. Though I do not think their natural temper ſad or melancholy, it ſeems to be of a ſerious caſt.

The language of the Hottentots is the moſt ſingular I have ever met with. Beſides innumerable gutturals, it contains many ſounds formed by preſſing the tongue in a bent ſtate againſt the palate. Theſe ſounds have ſome reſemblance to that uttered by a glutton or drunkard in

low

low life, when he meets with a diſh or bottle of wine particularly ſuited to his liking.

It would perhaps be difficult to render what I mean better underſtood than by the word *clop* or *clep*, a ſound which ſeems to precede the main expreſſion, and is repeated once or twice, according as the object to which it is applied is more or leſs important. They ſay, for example, when one Hottentot addreſſes another by his name, *clop ouaguays*. I thought, however, I could perceive that this initial ſlip of the tongue was only introductory to a primitive or original word. By a primitive word, I mean a word which is neither derived from, nor compounded of any other, as *eau*, *terre*, *bois*, *oiſeau*; whereas *habitation*, *boiſſon*, *action*, are derived from *habiter*, *boire*, *agir*. This uncouth ſound, I obſerved, preceded likewiſe their numerals, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. The ſavages of the province of Tegas, in America, have a mode of expreſſion formed by a ſnap of the fingers, in the way in which we call upon a dog. They have other ſounds, formed by preſſing the tongue againſt the palate, and analogous to that made by a woman when ſhe collects her poultry; but even this bears little reſemblance to that of the Hottentot. The natives of the Philippine iſles employ a certain preſſure of the tongue to give ſounds expreſſive of a negative. In my travels round the world I had occaſion to make ſome reflections on this ſubject; at preſent I ſhall only mention ſuch eaſtern languages as I conſider original or underived: of this deſcription, in my opinion, are thoſe of the Tartars, Arabs, Indians, and Chineſe; in theſe there is one remarkable difference, I mean their reſpective facility or difficulty of enunciation; and it is in ſome meaſure from the very ſmooth inflections of voice in one, and the very guttural articulations of another, that I infer their originality. My ear could diſtinguiſh a conſiderable analogy between the languages of the two peninſulas of India and thoſe of the numberleſs iſlands which ſeparate the South from the Indian ſea; inſomuch, that I find more diſparity between the French and Engliſh, though every one knows they are both derived from the German and Latin, than between any two of thoſe languages. A ſimilarity is likewiſe obſerved between the jargon of Otaheite and that of New Zeland. But the extenſion of population and intercourſe from the Chineſe Archipelago to the Iſlands of Otaheite and New Zeland, (ſuppoſing this to have been the proceſs), muſt have been effected by many intermediate ſteps, and would have required a much longer period of time than was neceſſary to unite in the ſame manner the moſt remote parts of the European continent, even including the coaſts of Greenland and North America. For this reaſon I am inclined to think that the iſlands of the South Sea were peopled entirely from the peninſula beyond the Ganges, and probably not very long ſince. From the high antiquity of its population, we may ſuppoſe that many revolutions, ſometimes in one direction, and ſometimes in another, muſt have occurred, by which men being often reduced from conſiderable civilization almoſt to a ſtate of barbariſm, the languages of the different nations would be greatly depraved and confounded, before they imparted population to the iſlands of the South Sea.

Extract from GUICCARDINI, *on Liberty.*

THat *liberty* which mankind in general eſteem with ſo much reaſon, is not *independence*; for, indeed, how could a ſociety ſupport itſelf in which the members were all independent one of the other? The great advantage to be expected from liberty is, that *juſtice* ſhould be exactly and equally adminiſtered to *every one*.

All ſtates and governments that now exiſt were eſtabliſhed by force. The authority of emperors, of kings, and even of republics themſelves, has no other origin; from which circumſtance two conſequences are to be drawn. The firſt, that if one goes to the ſource of any government whatſoever, there is no power that is entirely legal; but as this defect is common to all governments, it becomes a matter of indifference to each of them. The other conſequence is, that great care ſhould be taken not to alter the government that happens to be eſtabliſhed; for revolutions are not effected with leſs miſchiefs than eſtabliſhments; and unhappy are thoſe perſons that chance to be living at any critical and tempeſtuous period of a government that is to end by a revolution.

NEW

NEW BOOKS.

Tranſactions of the Society inſtituted at London for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; with the Premiums offered in the year 1792. *vol.* 10. 8*vo.* 5 *s. boards.* Dodſley, &c.

THE papers of this volume are claſſed under the heads of Agriculture, Chemiſtry, Polite Arts, Manufactures, Mechanics, Colonies and Trade.

Subjoined are enumerations of rewards, preſents, models and machines, liſts of officers and members; and a copious index.

The diviſion on mechanics is truly rich:—of tenfold value, comparatively with all the preceding. We hope to ſee this the leading ſubject of the Society: not the principles, but the practice, of mechanics, as applied to mechaniſm or machinery,—to inventions and improvements of general utility, unconnected with particular arts or ſciences.

We have no other ſociety, nor any ſet of men, for this moſt uſeful purpoſe:—to call forth and reward indigent genius and obſcure and liberal-minded inventors, unable or unwilling to monopolize their inventions by patent: not, however, by offering premiums, but by ſhewing a willingneſs and readineſs to reward this claſs of the community's moſt valuable members, and to announce their improvements fairly and fully to the public.

We hope the Society will pardon us when we ſay, that, had the thouſands or tens of thouſands of pounds, which have paſſed through their treaſurer's hands, been expended in this way, the benefit accruing to the public would have been greatly ſuperior to that which, under a different principle of management, it has been. Even ſuppoſing the ſeveral committees to be capable of pointing out ſuitable premiums, we cannot help remarking that, in offering them, they are rendering the Society liable, at leaſt, to impoſitions; and, as the event has pretty fully proved, are at leaſt laying out their money with little advantage: whereas, in beſtowing it on aſcertained merit, they tread the path of certainty. How few have been the improvements which they themſelves have ſtruck out! How many, comparatively, are thoſe which have preſented themſelves to their patronage! In our view, the rewarding of Serjeant Bell, for his admirable invention, confers more honour, and fixes more reputation, on the Society, than half the preconcerted rewards which they have offered and beſtowed.

We copy this valuable article:

"In conſequence of the following letter, received by the Society, from Mr John Bell, Serjeant of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, application was made to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, Maſter-General of the Ordnance, requeſting his Grace would give directions that proper experiments might be made, before a committee of the Society, to aſcertain the merit of Mr Bell's invention; and his Grace having given directions accordingly, proper trials were made, by throwing a loaded ſhell* on ſhore, from a ſmall mortar, fixed in a boat, moored in the river, about two hundred yards from the ſhore. To the ſhell was attached a rope, one end of which remained on board the boat; and the ſhell falling about one hundred yards within land, buried itſelf about eighteen inches in the gravel; when Mr Bell and another perſon, on a raft, floated by caſks, properly ballaſted, hauled themſelves on ſhore, in a few minutes, by the before-mentioned rope. Theſe trials having been three times repeated with the deſired ſucceſs; and it appearing that the method propoſed by Mr Bell, of throwing a line on ſhore from a ſhip in diſtreſs, either ſtranded or in danger of being ſo, promiſes to be of infinite advantage in the maritime world, as by means thereof ſuch veſſel may obtain relief; any perſon, when landed, being enabled to ſecure ropes from the ſhip; or additional hands may be conveyed thereby from the ſhore, to aſſiſt thoſe on board; and, in caſes of imminent danger, where all hopes of ſaving the ſhip may be loſt, Mr Bell's method offers the moſt probable means of ſaving the lives of the crew.

The Society therefore voted a bounty of fifty guineas to Mr Bell, he leaving a complete model of his contrivance with the Society, which model is reſerved in the repoſitory, for the inſpection and uſe of the public.

* "By a loaded ſhell, is meant a ſhell filled with lead, by which means a ſtaple, or ring, may be fixed, to which the rope is to be made faſt: the ſhell, thus loaded, weighed about ſeventy pounds, and was eight inches in diameter."

"SIR,

Having conceived, from ſome ſucceſsful experiments which I have made, upon a principle deſigned for troops eſcalading garriſon-walls, precipices, &c. that, ſhould a veſſel have the misfortune to be ſtranded near either flat or high grounds; in ſuch caſe a ſhell, or grapnel, with a line, might be immediately thrown on ſhore, and by the contrivance of a floating machine, there is great reaſon to think that the people on board the wreck might with ſafety ſucceſſively haul themſelves to land.

The number of melancholy accounts of lives being loſt by ſuch accidents, but particularly that of the Litchfield man of war, on the coaſt of Barbary, ſuggeſted to me the want of this ſort of contrivance, and induces me to ſend a model of the machine for the inſpection of the Society, and to beg the favour you will be pleaſed to lay the ſame before them.

Should the principle and deſign meet with their approbation, I will, if required, attend their pleaſure, to give any further explanation.

I am, &c. JOHN BELL."

Another admirable thought, ſtruck out by Capt. Pakenham of the Navy, tends to add reputation to theſe tranſactions. The following is his letter on the ſubject.

"Among the various accidents which ſhips are liable to at ſea, none call more for the attention and exertion of the officer, than the ſpeedy refitting of the maſts; and having obſerved, in the courſe of laſt war, the very great deſtruction made among the lower maſts of our ſhips, from the enemy's mode of fighting, as well as the very great expence and delay in refitting a fleet after an action, particularly acroſs the Atlantic;—a very ſimple expedient has ſuggeſted itſelf to me, as a reſource in part, which appears ſo very ſpeedy and ſecure, that the capacity of the meaneſt ſailor will at once conceive it. I therefore think it my duty to ſtate my ideas of the advantages likely to reſult from it; and I ſhall feel myſelf exceedingly happy, ſhould they in any wiſe contribute to remedy the evil.

My plan therefore is, to have the heels of all lower maſts ſo formed, as to become the heads: but it is not the intention of the above plan to have the ſmalleſt alteration made in the heels of the preſent lower maſts; for, as all line-of-battle ſhips maſts are nine inches in diameter larger at the heel than the head, it will follow, that, by letting in the treſſel-trees to their proper depth, the maſt will form its own cheeks or hounds; and I flatter myſelf, the following advantages will reſult from the above alteration.

Firſt, I muſt beg to obſerve, that all line of-battle ſhips bury one-third of their lower maſts, particularly three-deckers: it therefore follows, that if the wounds are in the upper third, by turning the maſt, ſo as to make the heel the head, it will be as good as new; for, in eight actions I was preſent in laſt war, I made the following obſervations.

That, in the ſaid actions, fifty-eight lower maſts were wounded, and obliged to be ſhifted, thirty-two of which had their wounds in the upper third, and of courſe the ſhips detained until new maſts were made. And when it is conſidered that a lower maſt for a ninety or ſeventy-four ſtands government in a ſum not leſs, I am informed, than two thouſand to two thouſand three hundred pounds,—acroſs the Atlantic, the advantages reſulting from the aforeſaid plan will be particularly obvious; not to mention the probability of there being no fit ſpars in the country, which was the caſe in the inſtances of the Iſis and Princeſs Royal; and, as I was one of the lieutenants of the Iſis at the time, I am more particular in the circumſtance of that ſhip. The Iſis had both her lower maſts wounded above the cather-pins, in her action with the Cæſar, a French ſeventy-four; and, as there were no ſpars at New-York, the Iſis was detained five weeks at that place. Now, if her maſts had been fitted on the plan I have propoſed, I am confident ſhe would have been ready for ſea in forty-eight hours; and as a further proof, I beg leave to add, that the whole fleet, on the glorious 12th of April, had not the leaſt accident of any conſequence, except what befel their lower maſts, which detained them between eight and ten weeks at Jamaica.

The delay of a ſhip while a new maſt is making, and probably the fleet being detained for want of that ſhip, which frequently occurred in the courſe of laſt war; the taking of ſhipwrights from other work, with a variety of inconveniencies not neceſſary to mention here; muſt be obvious to every officer that has made the ſmalleſt obſervations on ſea actions.

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You will further obſerve, Sir, that this ſubſtitute is formed on the moſt ſimple principle, fitted to the meaneſt capacity, and calculated to benefit all ſhips, from a firſt-rate down to the ſmalleſt merchantman, in caſes of an accident by ſhot, a ſpring, a rottenneſs, particularly as thoſe accidents generally happen in the upper third of the maſt, and about the cheeks.

It might probably be objected, that a difficulty, and ſome danger, might ariſe from the wounded part of the maſt being below; but this will at once be obviated, when it is remembered that, as the wounded part is below the wedges, it may with eaſe be both fiſhed, caſed, and ſecured to any ſize or degree you pleaſe, with the addition of its being wedged on each deck.

As the extent of my wiſh in propoſing the foregoing plan, is to be uſeful to ſociety, I cannot help expreſſing how highly I ſhall feel myſelf flattered, in finding it meet with approbation, or if any hints can be drawn from it, which may ultimately be improved, to add, in the ſmalleſt degree, to the welfare and proſperity of the community; having only had in view its benefit and advancement, which, I truſt, will ever be with me the firſt object of conſideration."

Explanatory cuts are added to the letter.

A weighing crane, by Mr Abraham Andrews of Higham Ferrers; an inſtrument for drawing ſhips' bolts, &c. by Mr W. Hills of Deptford, and a treading wheel of a wharf crane on a new conſtruction, by Mr James White of Chevening in Kent, are all valuable diſcoveries, evincing the utility of this Society; and the rewards given for taking whales with *gun-harpoons*, (which invention may be called a child of its own,) add to its honours.

Dr Dancer, of the botanic gardens at Jamaica, is a valuable correſpondent of the Society. We are happy in being able to announce to our readers, that cinnamon of the firſt quality is now produced in the Weſt Indies. We wiſh we could ſay the ſame of tea, and two or three other articles. We inſert a copy of the Doctor's letter.

"The thanks of the Society were ordered to Dr Dancer, for the following letters on cinnamon, and other products of Jamaica therein mentioned; and it is with particular ſatisfaction, the Society are enabled to inform the public, that the ſamples of cinnamon, mentioned in the Doctor's letter, dated July 12. 1791, having been examined by a committee at which were preſent ſome of the moſt eminent dealers in that ſpice, it was unanimouſly their opinion, "That the cinnamons No. 2. and 3. are excellent in their kinds, and preferable to any cinnamon imported from Ceylon, both in colour and flavour, and that all the ſamples are of a fine flavour."

"SIR,

I am glad to hear that the cinnamon, notwithſtanding the bad ſtate it was in, was approved of, and that the Society are ſatisfied, from an examination of its leaves, of its being the right ſpecies. I am anxious to have this fully aſcertained by proofs, not botanical, and to have the comparative quality of the bark fairly determined upon. I have therefore availed myſelf of the opportunity which offers, by a ſhip ſailing from hence, of forwarding to you, herewith, ſome ſpecimens, which, I flatter myſelf, cannot fail of coming ſafe to hand; and I ſhall be glad to have the ſentiments of the Society thereon, as ſoon as poſſible. The ſpecimen marked No. 4. in the ſtrength and fineneſs of its aroma, exceeds any that I have before taken.

From what you have mentioned, and from what I have beſides heard of the galangals and turmerick, I ſhall not think it neceſſary to trouble you with any ſpecimens of theſe.

Our pickled mangoes, when of a due age, are equal to any from India; but we ſometimes find a difficulty in procuring good vinegar; and I mean therefore to ſend home a quantity in ſalt brine, to be cured at home, as I underſtand many of the mangoes from India are.

I am much obliged to you for the ſeeds of the oldenlandia umbellata, which I hope to receive ſafe. I had lately ſome ſeeds of this plant from Dr Anderſon, at St Vincent's, but unfortunately they did not grow.

I hope you have received my laſt, acknowledging my obligations to the Society for the book and medal ſent me. I ſhall at all times be proud of having it in my power to furniſh the Society with any communications that may be worthy their attention.

I am, Sir, &c.

THOMAS DANCER.

Botanic Garden, Jamaica,
April 15. 1792."

General Inſtructions for the Choice of Wines and Spirituous Liquors Dedicated to the Prince of Wales, by D. Macbride. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Richardſon, *Cornhill, and* Debrett, *Picadilly.*

THE firſt and good Lord Lyttelton, who was wont to be very careful and circumſpect in the choice of his wines, was uſed to ſay, that to keep ſound wine he conſidered not only as prudent, in regard to health, but even as a moral duty. And with good reaſon, for fiery and adulterated wine not only inflames and diſcompoſes the body, but deranges and debauches the mind, and brings on an inordinate and irreſiſtible appetite for drinking liquors ſtill ſtronger and ſtronger, till health, reputation, and all that is valuable and reſpectable in life, be at laſt ſwallowed up and loſt in an infernal devotion to ſpirituous liquor. Sound wine on the contrary, even taken in liberal quantities, eſpecially wines of the lighter kind, and not, like port mixed with brandy, exhilarates without ſtupifying, and has a favourable influence on the animal functions, as well as on the faculties of the mind.

Mr Macbride, who, from much travelling, long reſidence in the wine-countries, and early habits of life, was naturally led to enquire and become acquainted with the different kinds and qualities of wines, has, undoubtedly, performed good ſervice to the world by publiſhing the Inſtructions before us, which diſcover an acquaintance with the ſoundeſt and moſt approved principles of medicine, as well as with the nature of what forms the immediate ſubject of this publication. Mr Macbride, in a preface written in a gay and pleaſant, as well as very ſenſible manner, ſhews the almoſt infinite diverſity of wines in taſte, flavour, and virtues; and the general eſtimation in which wine has been held in all ages, both as a ſupport and comfort of life, and as a medicine for the ſick. His treatiſe he divides into four parts,—In Part 1. he deſcribes thoſe wines that are beſt to be uſed at the tables of the opulent. In Part 2. he points out thoſe wines which alone ought to be adminiſtered to the ſick. Part 3. contains his inſtructions concerning ſpirituous liquors, with methods for detecting abuſes in them; and, Part 4. an account of many diſorders cured by the wine called Tockay de Eſpagna, with copies of letters to ſome perſons of high diſtinction on the ſubject of that wine; as alſo copies of letters from perſons of diſtinction relative to its extraordinay effects.

Mr Macbride expoſes the arts and practices of adulteration, of both wines and ſpirituous liquors, and ſhews how exceedingly careful and circumſpect they muſt be who would procure the beſt wines, in a pure and ſalutary ſtate. He is at particular pains to ſhew what wines ought alone to be adminiſtered to the ſick, with the grounds on which he founds his opinion. He more particularly deſcribes the nature and qualities, and gives an hiſtorical account of the vine imported by certain Spaniſh Monks into one of the moſt inland parts of Spain, where only it now flouriſhes in Europe, producing that pleaſant and medicinal wine called Tockay de Eſpagna, of whoſe moſt ſalutary and wonderful effects he produces a great number of reſpectable evidences.

The inſtructions which Mr Macbride gives for detecting the ſophiſtication of ſpirituous liquors, a trade by which ſo many in this great city acquire affluent fortunes though at the expence of the very vitals of the people, are ſimple, plain, and practical; and well deſerving the attention of all who regard their health and well-being.

ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR.

We learn that our Author is a native of Argyleſhire, born in the pariſh of Kilmartin, where his predeceſſors lived for many ages, and whoſe memory is had in great veneration there to this day, as being of a noble deportment, and great benevolence of diſpoſition. Their name in the Gaelic language is Bridgen, and are generally called in that country Mac-Ilbridgen, that is to ſay, ſon of Bridgen, or Bride of the Iſlands. The antiquarians of Argyle maintain, that this was the moſt ancient, as well as the moſt renowned name amongſt the Caledonians; ſome will have it, that thoſe of that name are deſcendants of Bridius the firſt Britiſh king: but be this as it may, it is certain, that the Bridgens were kings of the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, ages before the Roman invaſion. There is a tradition in Argyleſhire generally known, that one of the Ilbridgen kings landed at Morven in Argyle, with a great army he had collected in the iſlands, and took up his lodging in a large cave, which is called by his name to this day. It is related that he had a thouſand men of his name and relations which ſerved as a body-guard, and were men of uncommon ſtrength and

and ſymmetry of body. From him ſprung all the Caledonian kings, which were afterwards kings of all Scotland, under different appellations. Many of the principal clans now in Scotland are ſprung from the Bridgens; particularly the Macdonalds, ſo called from a Donald MacIlbridgen, who had many ſons, and in the language of the country were called Clan Donnel, which ſignifies the ſons of Donald, to diſtinguiſh them from others of the ſame name. The Mac-Dougalds, the Brodies, the Mac-Aliſters, and many others of the moſt reſpectable clans in the Highlands, are likewiſe ſprung from the Bridgens. It is well-known that the Mac-Donalds were kings of Scotland, and lords of the Iſles.

But, to return to our Author, we find that his grandfather was firſt married to a daughter of Campbell of Elan Ré, by whom he had ſeveral ſons; all of whom, when grown up, ſettled ſome in the lowlands of Scotland, ſome in Ireland, one of them in Denmark, and ſome of them in England, who retained the ancient name of Bridgen. He was afterward married to a ſiſter of James Campbell, Eſq; of Rudal, by whom he had our author's father, and ſeveral other children: our author's father was married to a daughter of Campbell of Aſhfield, and her mother was a daughter of Mac Taviſh, or Tompſon of Dunardary. This is a very ancient and reſpectable family, who have inherited the eſtate of Dunardary for upwards of nine hundred years. Our author was but young when his father died: he was brought to the Iſle of Man by Mr David Roſs, wine-merchant of that iſland, a gentleman well known to moſt of the nobility and gentry of the weſt of Scotland.

In the houſe of Mr Roſs our author had an opportunity of acquiring knowledge and experience in moſt of the wines of Europe, as alſo in ſpirituous liquors. From the iſle of Man our author went to France, and afterwards to Spain. It was not, however, until a ſecond journey he took to Spain, that he diſcovered, at a monaſtery in the interior parts of that kingdom, the famous wine called Tockay de Eſpagna, which, it ſeems, is poſſeſſed of ſo many ſingular virtues.

We think it ſomething ſingular that it ſhould be two men of the ſame name that have propoſed the beſt remedies for the ſcurvy at ſea: Dr Macbride, late of Dublin, was the firſt who recommended malt for it in long voyages; our author recommends the Tockay de Eſpagna, as an effectual remedy in every ſtage of that diſorder. If we are rightly informed, our author and the Doctor are branches of the ſame family. *Europ. Mag.*

The great Importance and proper Method of cultivating and curing Rhubarb in Britain for Medicinal Uſe, with an Appendix. By Sir William Fordyce, M. D. F. R. S. 8vo. Cadell.

THE Author informs us, that having long been convinced of the great powers of the Rheum palmatum, or true Rhubarb, in preventing or removing many of the worſt diſeaſes, he was deſirous of introducing the mode of cultivating and curing it into this country, ſo as to reduce its price, and render it more extenſively beneficial: in this he ſucceeded, and was rewarded with the gold medal given by the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

The firſt perſon who brought the ſeeds of it to this country was Mr Bell, of Autermony, a Scotch gentleman, who travelled from Peterſburg in the ſuite of Mr. Iſmayloff, ambaſſador from that court to Pekin, 1719. Above the Sedmypalaty, ſays he, near ſome ancient tombs of the Tartars, towards the ſource of the Irtis, on the hills and valleys, grows the beſt Rhubarb in the world, without the leaſt culture; and he continued to find it in great plenty all the way to the wall of China. It ſeems in its natural ſtate to delight in a light rich loam. The late Sir Alex. Dick, Bart. was the firſt who procured the ſeeds from Ruſſia, and he cultivated as well as cured this plant in great perfection at Preſtonfield near Edinburgh.

The Doctor obſerves, that the enormous quantities of butter, in all its different forms and uſes, conſtantly devoured by vaſt numbers of both ſexes, with every ſpecies of fat foods and heavy ales beſides porter, want of due exerciſe, and the pernicious cuſtom of late hours, and jading attendance on gay aſſemblies and card-tables, infinitely hurtful to health; it is certain, that all theſe, with other cauſes which might be named, concur in rendering extraordinary aids to digeſtion neceſſary; and the moſt natural, ſafe, and efficacious, the Doctor thinks, are vegetable bitters and vegetable acids. Among the former there are none ſuperior to Rhubarb.

We

We ſhall now lay before our readers a ſhort account of the method which the Doctor found moſt ſucceſsful in raiſing and curing this uſeful plant.—The ſeed is firſt to be ſowed in a hot bed, and when it has ſhot up three or four ſeed leaves, to be planted out, in an eaſt or ſouth-eaſt expoſure, in ground not too rich, in order to avoid the fly, to which this plant is more liable than even the turnip: it ſhould be planted out in March, April, or May, and tranſplanted during the ſummer. The root ſhould be taken up at the end of the year, and is in its moſt perfect ſtate after having remained ſeven years in the ground. The proceſs of curing is to be conducted in the following manner: As ſoon as a root weighing from 3 to 70 pounds is dug up, let it be waſhed thoroughly clean; let the fibrous roots be taken away, and not the ſmalleſt particle of bark left on the large ones. Let theſe be cut into pieces of four inches in breadth, and one and a half in depth, with a hole half an inch ſquare in the middle of each. Let them be ſtrung upon a packthread at ſuch diſtances as to prevent their rubbing or entangling, and hung up in the warm air of a kitchen or laundry till the groſs moiſture is exhaled; they may afterwards be dried at more leiſure, then wrapt ſeparately in cotton, and put into a bottle with a wide mouth.

Half an ounce of the powder of the coarſer roots, with double the quantity of cream of tartar, is recommended as an excellent medicine to be given to horſes when their blood is in an inflammatory ſtate.

The Appendix conſiſts of directions for combining Rhubarb in various modes with tartareous ſalts, which the Doctor appears to conſider almoſt as a catholicon.

Diſcourſes on ſeveral important ſubjects. By Robert Fleming, V. D. M. Delivered at London in 1701. *A new edition.* 3*s. boards.* Ogle, *Edinburgh.*

THeſe diſcourſes were originally printed at London in 1701, and are dedicated to John Lord Carmichael, Principal Secretary of State for Scotland. In the firſt diſcourſe, containing, beſides other incidental matters, a new reſolution and improvement, both theoretical and practical, of the grand Apocalyptical queſtion, concerning the Riſe and Fall of Rome Papal, Mr Fleming endeavours to prove, that the kingdom of the Papal Antichriſt, which began in 758, will continue 1260 prophetical years, i. e. of 360 days each, and therefore will expire exactly in the year 2000, when the Millennium will commence. He then proceeds to improve this reſolution of the queſtion; firſt, with reſpect to "the unriddling of the Apocalyptical times and periods." And here he gives a general account of the connection of the three ſeptenaries of ſeals, trumpets, and vials, in the Revelation of St John.

"The Seven Seals," he ſays, "relate to the Chriſtian church during the ſtate of the Roman Empire.

"The Seven Trumpets give an account of the ſtate of the church in relation to the gradual increaſe of her Antichriſtian enemies.

"The Seven Vials are the laſt Plagues and Judgements on Rome Papal. The trumpets raiſed Antichriſt up: the Vials muſt pull him down. And as the Vials ſuppoſe a ſtruggle between the Popiſh and Reformed Parties, every Vial is the concluſion of ſome new periodical attack of the firſt party upon the other, the iſſue of which proves at length favourable to the latter againſt the former.

The firſt Vial he ſuppoſes to have begun with the Reformation.

The ſecond an. 1566.

The third an. 1617.

The fourth at or a little after the year 1648, at the peace of Munſter, denoting the wars that followed that peace, with other incidental occurrences. The Sun and other Luminaries of Heaven are the emblems of Princes and Kingdoms. And the pouring out of this Vial on the Sun (Rev. xvi. 8.) denotes the humiliation of ſome eminent potentates of the Romiſh intereſt; which muſt be principally the houſes of Auſtria and Bourbon, though not excluſive of other Popiſh Princes. We ſee (ſays the author) this vial has already taken place in darkening the glory of King James (whom the Papiſts expected great conqueſts from) by the hand of King William; by whom alſo God put a ſtop to the career of the French monarch in his conqueſts in Flanders and on the Rhine. And we ſee it further poured out in the eclipſe of the Auſtrian family, by the loſs of Spain and its dependent principalities, as alſo in defeating the wicked deſigns of the three confederate monarchs of Poland, Denmark, and Ruſſia.

"Having thus marked out the time preſent," he ſays, "it is time alſo to put

put an end to our apocalyptical thoughts; seeing no man can pretend, upon any just grounds, to calculate future times. However, seeing I have come so far, I shall adventure to present you farther with some conjectural thoughts on this head, for I am far from the presumption of some men, to give them any higher character.

"And, first, as to the remaining part of this Vial, I do humbly suppose that it will come to its highest pitch about an. 1717, and that it will run out about the year 1794. The reasons for the first conjecture are two. The first is, because I find that the Papal kingdom got a considerable accession to its power upon the Roman Western Empire's being destroyed an. 475, to which the Heruli succeeded the year following, and the Ostro-Goths afterward. Now if from this remarkable year we begin the calculation of the 1260 years, they lead us down to an. 1735, which in prophetical account is this very year 1717. The second is, because this year leads us down to a centenary Revolution. For is it not observable that John Huss, and Jerome of Prague (to run this up no further) were burned an. 1417? after which the true religion in Bohemia and other places was more and more obscured and suppressed until that famous year 1517, when Luther arose, and gave the Reformation a new resurrection; according to that remarkable prediction of Jerome of Prague, "Centum annis revolutis Deo respondebitis et mihi;" which the Bohemians afterwards stamped upon their coin as their motto. From which year the Reformed interest did still increase (whatever particular stops and troubles it met with) till the year 1617; about which time the German and Bohemian wars began to break out. And it is but too obvious what an ebb hath followed since that time to this, notwithstanding the pouring out of the second, third, and fourth Vials. So that there is ground to hope, that, about the beginning of another such century, things may again alter for the better: for I cannot but hope that some new mortification of the chief supporters of Antichrist will then happen; and perhaps the French Monarchy may begin to be considerably humbled about that time; that whereas the present French king [Louis XIV.] takes the Sun for his emblem, and this for his motto, "Nec pluribus impar," he may at length, or rather his successors, and the monarchy itself (*at least before the year* 1794) be forced to acknowledge, that (in respect to neighbouring Potentates) he is even "singulis impar."

But as to the expiration of this Vial, I do fear it will not be until the year 1794. The reason of which conjecture is this; that I found the Pope got a new foundation of exaltation, when Justinian, upon his conquest of Italy, left it in a great measure to the Pope's management, being willing to eclipse his own authority, to advance that of this haughty Prelate. Now this being in the year 552; this, by the addition of the 1260 years, reaches to the year 1811; which according to prophetical account, is the year 1794. And then I do suppose the fourth Vial will end, and the fifth commence, by a new mortification of the Papacy, after this Vial has lasted 148 years."

The author adds some further conjectures. Among them is the following:

"If any inquire whether the Sun of the Popish kingdom is not to be eclipsed himself at length; I must positively assert he will: else this Vial were not a judgement upon him and the Romish party. But if yet again the question be, when this is to fall out and how; I must tell you, that I have nothing further to add to what I have said as to time. But as to the manner, how this is to be done, our text does lay a foundation of some more distinct thoughts. Therefore, in the fourth and last place, we may justly suppose, that the French monarchy, after it has scorched others, will itself consume by doing so; its fire, and that which is the fuel that maintains it, wasting insensibly, till it be exhausted at last towards the end of this century, as the Spanish monarchy did before, towards the end of the sixteenth age."

We shall conclude this article with a short quotation from Lacy's "prophetic Warnings, Lond. 1707," part II. p. 42.

"Yes: that Versailles, which thou hast made for the glory of thy names, I will throw to the ground, and all your insolent inscriptions, figures, abominable pictures. And Paris, Paris, that imperial city, I will afflict it dreadfully. Yes, I will afflict the Royal Family. Yes, I will avenge the iniquity of the King upon his grandchildren."

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Whoſe hand can wake to ecſtaſy the lyre?
Shall he be branded with the mob's harſh curſe,
Who oft' hath pour'd the ſweetly-vary'd verſe?
Whoſe manly muſe, indignant of controul,
Can wake ſuch notes as harrow up the ſoul?
Or paint, with ſocial ſympathy impreſt,
The rapturous anguiſh of a lover's breaſt?
Yes, ſay, ſhall one, endow'd with gifts like theſe,
Wit, ſenſe, good humour, elegance, and eaſe,
For erring once amidſt the ſtorms of ſtrife,
Be rudely blotted from the book of life?
Tho' juſtice, leaning from her ſeat ſublime,
Demands a due atonement for each crime;
Yet doom me not to mingle with the dead
With all my imperfections on my head;
Let me to earth's extremeſt verge be driv'n,
That penitence may ſmooth my way to heav'n;
Ah! no, what ſolace can exiſtence give
To one condemn'd in infamy to live?
Who, ſcorn'd by others—of himſelf aſham'd,
Is ſhunn'd, and ſpoke of—only to be blam'd.
When truth and virtue from the breaſt depart,
The clouds of ſorrow gather round the heart:
And keen remorſe, where-e'er we chance to ſtray,
Becomes the ſole companion of our way.
Yet, tho' degraded to a ſtate like this,
And reft of ſocial and domeſtic bliſs,
If doom'd to viſit that opprobrious land
Where impious exiles form a deſperate band;
Some ſober ſcheme I'll ſtudiouſly enforce,
And ſelf-repenting, tread in virtue's courſe;
A little uſeful ſeminary found,
And ſpread the flame of reformation round;
Inſtruct the offſpring of ill-fated hinds,
And ſow the ſeeds of wiſdom in their minds;
Teach them to teem with ſympathetic thoughts,
And weep in pity o'er another's faults,
Till, wak'd to prudence by their parents ſhame,
They grow ambitious of a virtuous name.
But, ah! what favour can I hope to find?
No glimpſe of pardon dawns upon my mind,
Fate calls my trembling ſpirit to the ſkies,
An ignominious death muſt ſeal mine eyes!
To thee, great God, whoſe piercing eye can dart
Through the dark windings of the human heart,
To thee I pour my ſupplicating cries—
For thou art, yet, as merciful as wiſe;
O! deign from thy ethereal throne to hear
The invocation of a ſoul ſincere,
And, ſince thy goodneſs has allow'd me time
To ſee my error, and repent my crime,
O! grant an earneſt of eternal day,
Nor caſt thy proſtrate penitent away!

Feb. 11. 1793.

Sent to a Lady, incloſing the Ring for her Marriage.

NYmph, beware this glitt'ring charm,
Source of good, yet ſpring of harm;
Source of good where love reſides,
Spring of harm where hate abides:
Source of every bliſs below,
Spring of diſcord, guilt, and woe.
Ere you truſt this magic ſpell,
Learn its potent virtues well;
Potent in the cauſe of evil,
Rings, you know, have rais'd the Devil!
And, true it is, this ſelf-ſame way,
Spirits are rais'd up every day.
But, taught by reaſon, gentle maid,
Of ſpirits, I think, you're not afraid:
Guiltleſs and undiſturb'd you ſleep,
Defying all the "vaſty deep:"
Boldly, then, uſe the Ring, ſweet couſin,
This mayn't call up above a dozen.
Romance would teach us to believe
Enchantment's Virtue's humble ſlave;
Since Virtue's ſelf in you we love,
'Tis yours its awful power to prove:
And to begin, ſuppoſe, *e. g.*
You try its awful power on me.
Charm me with the joys of love,
Joys which reaſon ſhall approve,
Give me pleaſures which ſhall laſt,
When youth and all its joys are paſt:
This perfect boon, O Goddeſs, grant:
Give me yourſelf, 'tis all I want. T. L.

On a BOUQUET *of* COWSLIPS.

NOW from your cups who ſips the honey'd dew? [ſpring,
No more, gay children of the glowing
'Tis yours to paint the faſcinating view,
No more your poſies to young Flora bring.

The vernal Fairies, in their wanton rounds,
No more ſhall court your innocent perfume,
Perhaps, like you, ere morning muſic ſound,
Your penſive poet may explore his tomb.

Dear emblems of life's tranſitory ſcene,
To you ſad Elegy devotes her lay;
No longer blooms your topaz-tinctur'd mien,
The breathing portrait of the vivid May.

Torn from your em'rald beds, to Pleaſure's eye, [fade;
You ſhrink, you languiſh, and muſt ever
So he, who marks your fate, ſhall drop and die, [ſhade!
Leave Nature's landſcape, and become a

On the ſailing of ADMIRAL GARDNER.
By Dr CRANE.

Momento cita mors venit, aut victoria læta.
HORAT.

"RETurn victorious, or return no more,"
Britannia ſaid, when *Gardner* left the ſhore.
Pleas'd with the terms (on victory intent),
The ſilent *Chief* bow'd low, and ſmil'd aſſent.

J. C. *Wells.*

On a Piece of Blank Paper.

I.

FAIR ſpotleſs leaf! (thou emblem pure
Of innocence) beware,
Nor think thy beauty too ſecure,
'Tis dangerous to be fair.

II.

To wit obſcene and impious jeſt
Thou lieſt too much expos'd;
Give truth poſſeſſion of thy breaſt,
Or be for ever clos'd.

III.

Some wanton pen may ſcrawl thee o'er,
And blot thy virgin face,
And whiteneſs, deem'd thy praiſe before,
May turn to thy diſgrace.

IV.

O give me then thy faultleſs page!
Ere yet foul ſtain be drank;
On virtue's ſide with me engage,
Nor leave for vice a blank.

V.

By thee ſhall idle vacant hearts
This uſeful moral learn,—
That, unemploy'd, the brighteſt parts
To vice and folly turn.

VI.

By thee ſhall innocence be taught
What dangers wait on youth,
Unleſs with early precepts taught,
And prepoſſeſs'd with truth.

VII.

By thee ſhall beauty learn to yield
To real Worth her charms;
For, Virtue, though an ample ſhield,
But incompletely arms.

An EPITAPH *on that moſt extraordinary Character*, JOHN ELWES, *Eſq; of* Marchem, Berks, *and* Stoke, Suffolk.

HERE, to Man's honour, and to Man's diſgrace,
Lies a ſtrong picture of the human race—
In ELWES' form: whoſe ſpirit, heart, and mind,
Virtue and vice in firmeſt tints combin'd.
Rough was the rock, but blended deep with ore,
And baſe the maſs that many a diamond bore.
Meanneſs to grandeur, folly join'd to ſenſe,
Avarice united with benevolence.
Whoſe lips ne'er broke a truth, nor hands a truſt,
Were ſometimes warmly kind, and always juſt.
With powers to reach ambition's higheſt birth,
He ſunk a wretch that grovell'd to the earth.
Loſt in the luſt of adding pelf to pelf,
Poor to the poor, ſtill poorer to himſelf.
To pleaſure's joy, he virtue's joy deny'd,
Want all his fear, and riches all his pride.
A foe to none, to many oft a friend,
Callous to give, but liberal to lend.
Whoſe wants, that nearly bent to all but ſtealth,
Ne'er in his country's plunder ſought for wealth:
Call'd by her voice, but call'd without expence,
His nobler nature rous'd in her defence;
And in the ſenate, labouring in her cauſe,
The ſtricteſt guardian of the pureſt laws,
He ſtood; and, each inſtinctive taint above,
To every bribe preferr'd a people's love.
Yet ſtill, with no ſtern patriotiſm fir'd,
Wrap'd up in wealth, to wealth again retir'd:
By pen'ry guarded from pride's ſickly train,
Living a length of days without a pain:
And, adding to the million never try'd,
Lov'd, pity'd, ſcorn'd, and honour'd, ELWES dy'd.
Learn, from this proof, that, in life's tempeſting ſcene,
Man is a compound of the great and mean.
Diſcordant qualities together ty'd,
Virtues in him with vices are ally'd:
The ſport of follies, or of crimes the heir,
Each muſt the mixture of an ELWES ſhare.
Pondering his faults, his merits not diſown,
But, in his nature, recollect thine own;
And think, for life and pardon, where to truſt,
Were God not mercy, when his creature's duſt.

EPITAPH *on Mrs* Vanbutchel, *whoſe remains, preſerved by a curious and newly invented method of embalment, are the object of her fond huſband's daily attention.*

HERE, unintomb'd, Vanbutchel's conſort lies
To feed her huſband's grief, or charm his eyes;
Taintleſs and pure her body ſtill remains,
And all its former elegance retains.
Long had diſeaſe been preying on her charms,
Till ſlow ſhe ſhrunk in Death's expecting arms;
When Hunter's ſkill, in ſpite of Nature's laws,
Her beauties reſcued from Corruption's jaws;
Bade the pale roſes of her cheek revive,
And her ſhrunk features ſeem again to live:
—Hunter, who firſt conceiv'd the happy thought,
And here at length to full perfection brought,
O! lucky huſband! Bleſt of Heav'n,
To thee the privilege is giv'n,
A much-lov'd wife at home to keep,
Careſs, touch, talk to, even ſleep
Cloſe by her ſide, whene'er you will,
As quiet as if living ſtill:
And, ſtrange to tell, that fairer ſhe,
And ſweeter, than alive ſhould be;
Firm, plump, and juicy, as before,
And full as tractable, or more.—
Thrice happy mortal! envied lot;
What a rare treaſure thou haſt got!
Who to a woman canſt lay claim,
Whoſe temper's every day the ſame!

Litchfield Cloſe, Feb. 9 1793. W. GROVE.

EPIGRAM. *By a Lady.*

WHAT means this frenzy in the Nation's brain?
The anſwer's apt, the evil comes from PAINE:
If Pain our head and vital parts aſſail,
No wonder if the Conſtitution ail.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

ITALY.

Cagliari, [capital of Sardinia], Jan. 25. On the 21ſt inſtant a French ſhip of the line, and a bomb ketch, appeared before the Iſland of St Peter, which was immediately ſurrendered to the French, the commandant having previouſly retired to this place with a detachment of 800 men, and ſuch proviſions as they could bring with them, and ſpiked the cannon they left behind. The French have alſo taken the iſland of Antioch. *Lond. Gaz*

Yeſterday the French fleet, conſiſting of nineteen ſhips anchored in this harbour.—The Admiral ſent a detachment of twenty men on ſhore with the National flag, and an officer, who demanded the ſurrender of the place; but the Lieutenant of the port cautioned them not to advance; and when they arrived near the Patrick houſe, the Sardes killed the drummer and 16 others. The reſt retreated to the ſhip. *Lond. gaz.*

Turin, Feb. 16. Intelligence has been received here, that on Jan. 27. the French ſquadron in the Gulph of Cagliari, conſiſting of 20 or 21 ſhips, of which four were bomb veſſels, and ſeven ſhips of the line, having approached the city of Cagliari, began to bombard it, and were anſwered by a briſk firing of red balls. This attack was continued for three days, when the ſhips retired out of the reach of the cannon, but without leaving the Gulph. Several of the ſhips were damaged in their maſts and rigging, and one was ſet on fire by a red hot ball, but by the timely aſſiſtance of the others the fire was extinguiſhed. The bombs produced no effect but upon the ſuburbs below the city, and only five men were killed. During the cannonading the French attempted to land in ſeveral places to procure proviſions, but they were repulſed by the militia, and loſt upwards of 500 men. *Lond gaz.*

NETHERLANDS.

LONDON GAZETTE.

"*Hague, March 2.* His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York arrived here on Wedneſday evening, and the ſhips and tranſports, with the brigade of guards, arrived at Helvoet yeſterday at five o' clock, perfectly ſafe and well.

Breda has ſurrendered by capitulation; The garriſon marched out on the 25 h inſtant, with their arms and field-pieces, towards the garriſons of Heuſen, Bois le Duc, &c. under an explicit condition to be at liberty to ſerve during the war.

Hague, March 4. An account has been received here of the Auſtrian army under Gen. Clairfait having paſſed the Roer on the night of the 28th ult. and repulſed the French army, as well on the ſide of Duren as on that of Juliers, and compelled them to retreat beyond Aldenhoven, with the loſs on the ſide of the French of 2000 men killed, wounded, or taken priſoners, 12 pieces of cannon, 13 ammunition waggons, and the military cheſt. On the following day his Royal Highneſs the Archduke attacked ſeveral French batteries, and took nine pieces of cannon.

Hague, March 5. An officer arrived here this evening with an account of the capitulation of Gertruydenberg, after three days bombardment, on the ſame conditions as thoſe given at Breda. The garriſon, conſiſting of a Swiſs regiment and 160 cavalry, is to evacuate the town to-morrow, with the cannon of the battalions, all the horſes, and to march to Bois le Duc.

Hague, March 6. An officer is juſt arrived from the Prince of Heſſe at Maeſtricht, with intelligence, that on the 3d inſt. the Prince de Saxe Cobourg obtained a moſt complete victory over the French, chaſing them out of Aix-la-Chapelle as far as Liege, with a loſs, on their part, of 4000 killed, 1600 priſoners, and more than 20 pieces of cannon. On the ſame day Prince Frederick of Brunſwick took ſome batteries at Zwalme, killed 1300 of the French at Brugge, and took 700 priſoners, and marched towards Ruremonde.

The French retired from before Maeſtricht with precipitation, and left ſome baggage and cannon. They had thrown above 6000 ſhells into the town.

Yeſterday the French retired about a league before Williamſtadt, and had ſuſpended the firing.

Hague, March 8. Intelligence has been received here, that an advanced corps under the Archduke Charles is in poſſeſſion of Tongres; that the Auſtrian army has taken Liege; that Ruremonde has been taken by Prince Frederick of Brunſwick; and that the French have evacuated Fort St Michael.

Dort, March 15. Intelligence has juſt been received from Williamſtadt, that the garriſon made a ſally, with 45 men only; that they ſpiked three eighteen pounders, which were in the battery under

der the dyke, killed 20 Frenchmen, and took nine prifoners without lofing a fingle man.

Hague, March 15. It appears by recent accounts received here, that 38 pieces of cannon were taken at Liege, and very large magazines of hay, corn, and above 40,000 muſkets.

Hague, March 17. Intelligence is juſt received here, that the French have raiſed the ſiege of Williamſtadt, evacuated Klundert, and retreated towards Antwerp, after ſetting fire to the village of Moerdyk, and to their own batteries, and leaving ſome cannon behind them."

FRANCE.

On Dec. 31. Le Brun, miniſter of foreign affairs, preſented to the Convention a report of the executive council on the ſtate of affairs with England. In his introductory ſpeech, he ſaid, he would defer, till the day fixed for giving in a general report on the external and internal ſituation of the country, entering into a detail of the hoſtile preparations ordered by the Britiſh miniſtry and conſented to by parliament—the indecent expreſſions made uſe of in both Houſes againſt the French government and nation—the detention of two French veſſels loaded with corn—and the means uſed to prevent the circulation of French paper in England. He then recited ſome of the clauſes of the alien bill. The executive council had decided 1ſt, That the miniſter of the French republic at London ſhould preſent a note to the Britiſh miniſtry, in which he ſhould demand, in the name of the French republic, a clear, ready, and categorical anſwer upon this queſtion, "Whether the general denomination of foreigners, uſed in the new bill, was meant to compriſe Frenchmen. 2. If an affirmative anſwer ſhould be returned, or if none ſhould be received within three days, the miniſter ſhall be authoriſed to declare, that the French republic cannot but conſider ſuch conduct as an infraction of the treaty of 1786; and that, in conſequence, ſhe ſhould ceaſe to conſider herſelf as bound by it. This report was referred to the marine and diplomatic committees.

Jan. 1. 1793. The report of the above committees was read, in which it was ſhewn, that the detention of the two veſſels laden with corn might not be an hoſtile act on the part of England; for that the exportation of corn was prohibited there. The Convention accordingly decreed, "That the executive power ſhould give an account of the official declarations made to the Engliſh miniſtry upon this ſubject, and of the anſwers received in conſequence of them.

Kerſaint, in name of the united diplomatic, colonial, and marine committees, gave in a report on the preſent ſituation of France in regard to England. He began by taking a curſory view of the ſtate of the French naval force, and ſtated to the Convention, that, by means of ſome ſlight repairs, it might be put on a reſpectable footing, and that France had in its finances a fund ſufficient to render its arms as triumphant by ſea as they have been by land. He then adverted to the hoſtile preparations making by England, and endeavoured to ſhew, that the Britiſh miniſters were trampling on juſtice, were breaking, without reaſon, thoſe treaties which unite France and England, and were aſſociating themſelves with thoſe deſpots, who had ſo barbarouſly and ſhamefully declared war againſt the French. He endeavoured to ſhew alſo, that the conduct purſued by England was contrary to its intereſts; as the Britiſh government, unleſs ſtrangely blinded, muſt foreſee the dangers of ſuch an enterpriſe. The Engliſh, he ſaid, had not beheld with that indifference which might be imagined, the perſonal inſults offered to their moſt zealous friends, Prieſtley and Walker; and would they ſee, without murmuring, their riches and blood waſted in a war againſt a generous people, guilty of no crime, but that of wiſhing to remain free, after having broken their chains? Even ſhould theſe iſlanders be ſo blind to their own intereſts, as to ſuffer themſelves to be led away by the obſtinacy of their miniſters, the French, if they purſued proper meaſures to repel the multiplied attacks of their enemies leagued together, had no occaſion to give way to falſe alarms. To excite their courage, they had the example of all oppreſſed people—the Athenians, haraſſed both by ſea and land, yet every where triumphant—the Dutch, reſiſting the tyrannical efforts of Philip II. and preſerving their liberty amidſt enemies who ſeemed powerful enough to cruſh them;—and the remembrance of their own courage, at a time when they at leaſt had the conſtancy and energy of a free nation. On the other hand, how much would England ſuffer in its commercial intereſts? Its credit would be ruined. The Indies, the ports of which would be ſhut to them, muſt ceaſe to be a fertile ſource of riches. Holland would ſhare in the misfortunes of its ally, and the French commerce would increaſe by the loſes of their enemies. He concluded by ſome reflections on the plan of a decree rendered highly neceſſary to the preſent circumſtances. The principal articles of it were, That vigorous meaſures ſhould be inſtantly purſued, to fit out a proper number of ſhips; to put the ſea-ports in a proper ſtate of defence, and to organiſe the naval force requiſite for naval expeditions.

The Convention decreed, that Kerſaint's ſpeech

ſpeech ſhould be printed; and that the diplomatic committee, the committee of conſtitution, the committee of war, and of colonies, ſhould deliberate on his plan, and on the general meaſures rendered neceſſary by the ſituation of France with reſpect to England.

On Jan. 2. upon the propoſition of Arbogaſte, the Convention decreed, "That the ſecond year of the Republic ſhall be dated from the 1ſt of January 1793;" this alteration appearing neceſſary, to make the æra of the Republic coincide with the common æra.

Jan. 3. A letter from Cuſtine, dated Dec. 29. was read, giving an account of the recapture of Frankfort, on which a great number of the French were killed.

A grenadier appeared at the bar, Jan. 6. and gave an account of the reparation which the French republic had received from the King of Naples

"Capt. Latouche," ſaid he, "preſented himſelf, on the 8th of November, before Naples, I had orders to wait upon the King, and to aſk redreſs from him for the injury done to the republic in the perſon of Semonville. I went on ſhore alone, and ſpoke to the King. "King of Naples," ſaid I, "I chuſe to demand juſtice for the injuries done to Ambaſſador Semonville, in a note remitted to the Divan by your envoy. If your Majeſty diſavows that note, in which the ambaſſador of France is denounced to the Porte as a bad citizen, you muſt ſend an ambaſſador to France, and recal your envoy from Conſtantinople. If not, the republic will conſider your refuſal as a declaration of war. I can allow you only one hour to return an anſwer."

"The King replied, That, before an hour, his miniſter would give one; which he accordingly did, agreeably to the demands of France, but it contained alſo an offer of mediation. I rejected this offer, as it was not in my inſtructions, and I demanded a ſecond anſwer, which I received from the miniſter in the following words:

"I am ordered by the King of the two Sicilies, to announce to M. Latouche, That his Sicilian Majeſty formally and openly diſavows every thing that may have been done in his name againſt the French nation at Conſtantinople. His Majeſty declares, beſides, that he never took any ſteps to prevent ambaſſador Semonville from being received at the Ottoman Porte. As his Majeſty intends ſending an Ambaſſador to France, he with pleaſure embraces this opportunity of making him depart immediately for his deſtination."

Jan. 8. A ſociety of Quakers appeared at the bar, and requeſted leave to purchaſe the land of Chambord, in order to form an eſtabliſhment for educating, at their own expence, 130 children, whom they bring up to trades; and when they attain to the age of eighteen, give to each of them a capital of 500 livres.—Referred to the committees of domains and public inſtruction.

Deputies from a ſociety of friends of equality, founded at Bruges, came to thank the Convention for their decree of the 15th and 17th of December They announced, that the wiſh of that city was, 'That Belgia ſhould form an 85th department of the French republic.'—The deputies were admitted to the honour of the ſitting.

Cambon—"The intention of the Convention reſpecting this decree cannot appear doubtful. It paſſed unanimouſly. It was the true touchſtone which the Convention wiſhed for. When intelligence of it arrived, the ariſtocrats were ſoon diſtinguiſhed from the democrats. The former, inſtead of taking the oath of equality, took an oath of fidelity to their ancient deſpots, and to the holy, catholic, apoſtolic, and Romiſh religion; to make the people believe that we wiſhed to attack religion, which we reſpect, and of which no mention is made in that decree; while, on the contrary, we allude only to the eccleſiaſtical riches, which are inconſiſtent with the principles of that holy religion. That decree was forwarded without commiſſioners. Time was given to the parties to form a league againſt the execution of it, and yet it is now our buſineſs to be watchful in preſerving that property which God has reſerved for us to ſave our liberty. Belgia is the land of Canaan! the promiſed land where the people will now find the heavenly manna [a laugh]. Will thoſe who now eat that manna have taken up muſkets, to prevent us from giving the people a ſhare of it? I move that the executive council may be ordered to give in a written account of the execution of the decree, and of ſending National Commiſſioners. Decreed.

Marſhal Luckner, who had been detained at Paris by a decree of the Convention, was ordered to be ſet free, with liberty to depart wherever he might think proper.

On Jan. 10 the miniſter of marine gave in his report. As a war was likely to take place with England, the executive council had given orders for reparing all the ſhips, and for collecting every thing neceſſary for equipping them. "The ſum of expences," ſays he, "for this year, amounts to 84,500,000 livres; and it will be indiſpenſably neceſſary that 30 millions ſhall be inſtantly paid into my hands, for the curent ſervice of the year 1793."

The miniſter demanded, that directions ſhould be given him concerning privateers, if they were obliged to make repriſals; and he

he propoſed, that the ſailors ſhould receive the additional pay of 12 livres per month. The augmentation of the number of veſſels would increaſe the expences of the army 9 millions. He propoſed an augmentation in the number of marines. Referred to the committee of general defence.

On Jan. 15. Louis was found guilty by the Convention of a conſpiracy againſt the liberty of the nation and the ſafety of the ſtate; —the decree concerning his puniſhment not to be referred to the ſanction of the people;—and on the 17th the puniſhment of death was pronounced, which on the 18th the Convention decreed ſhould be put in execution in twenty-four hours.

In the Convention, Jan. 19. a letter was read from Manuel, complaining of the conduct of the Convention, from whom, he ſaid, a diſorderly band, by the ſole talent of making a noiſe, took away all power of doing good. 'By your conduct," continues he, "you have expoſed France; and ſuch as you, are (the truth eſcapes me) yes, ſuch as you are, you cannot ſave it!" He concluded with giving in his reſignation, as having it no longer in his power to be uſeful at his poſt.

Jan 20. the following letter was read:

"*Citizen Preſident*, *Paris. Jan.* 18.

The ſituation of my health renders it impoſſible for me to ſupport the fatigues of continuing in ſo turbulent an aſſembly as the National Convention: but it is ſtill more impoſſible for me to endure the ſhame of ſitting in the ſame hall with ſanguinary men —in a hall where their opinion, preceded by terror, prevails over honeſt men—where Marat prevails over Petion!

If the love of my country has induced me to ſubmit to the misfortune of being the colleague of the panegyriſts and promoters of the aſſaſſinations of September 2d, I ſhall, however, prevent my memory from being reproached with having been their accomplice. —To do this, I have only the preſent moment—to-morrow it will be too late.

I return to the boſom of the people. I diveſt myſelf of that inviolability with which they cloathed me, ready to give an account to them, of all my actions; and, without reproach, I give in my reſignation as a Deputy of the National Convention. KERSAINT."

Kerſaint was then ordered to be brought to the bar, to anſwer for his preſumption in calumniating the Convention, and reflecting on the purity of the Repreſentatives of the people.

On Jan. 21. accounts were brought to the Convention, that Pelletier Saint Fargeau, one of the members, had been aſſaſſinated.

Maure gave the following account of the aſſaſſination: "He was dining, yeſterday, at the Garden de l' Egalité, in a coffee-houſe. Six perſons came from an adjoining apartment, and one of them ſaid, "Here is that ſcoundrel Pelletier Saint Fargeau." —"My name is Pelletier," replied the deputy, "but I am not a ſcoundrel." —"Did you not vote for the death of the King?"—"Yes, I did, but that was a duty impoſed upon me by my conſcience." Scarcely had he pronounced theſe words, when Paris thruſt his ſabre into the lower part of his belly, which occaſioned a large and deep wound. Saint Fargeau requeſted, that no hurt might be done to the aſſaſſin. He even had the courage to draw up an account of the manner in which the crime to which he fell a victim was committed. He was carried to his father's houſe in the Place Vendome, and expired this morning at one o'clock, wiſhing that his death might be uſeful to the Republic."

Drouet—"I have received a letter threatening me with aſſaſſination"—A number of other members gave ſimilar accounts.

The Convention decreed, in a body, to attend the funeral of Pelletier, aſſaſſinated for having voted the death of the tyrant—That the body of Pelletier ſhall be depoſited in the French Pantheon—and a deſcription of the aſſaſin ſhall be ſent to the eighty-four departments.

On Jan. 22. Kerſaint appeared at the bar, and addreſſed the Convention as follows: "I might have refuſed to appear at this bar, becauſe a deputy is not accountable to any one for opinions publiſhed under the ſhield of inviolability. I ſhall give the required explanation. When I ſpoke of the promoters and panegyriſts of the maſſacres of the 2d of September, I alluded only to Marat; for I have always had a reluctance to ſit with a man who aſſerted in this hall, that thouſands of heads ought to fall for the good of the Republic."

Several members moved, that Kerſaint might be admitted to the honours of the ſitting.

A conſiderable tumult enſued—When it ſubſided, Kerſaint ſaid, "I perſiſt in my reſignation, though I have been blamed by men whom I eſteem. With regard to the honours of the ſitting, my ill health prevents me from accepting them."

Roland, the miniſter for the home-department, ſent his reſignation in a letter to the following effect:

"I offer to the Convention my accounts, my perſon, and my reſignation. I think I have done my duty, and I will not ſhrink from the reſponſibility attached to the deliberations in which I have taken a part; but I declare that I will not ſign the general account of the ſtate of the nation, to be preſented by the executive council on the 1ſt of February. For this I have already given my reaſons—that account muſt contain matters with reſpect to which I am neither informed nor ſatisfied. Since my private conduct, my public adminiſtration, my exact accounts, and my courage ſeem to increaſe, inſtead of re-

moving the prejudices againſt me, it is time for me to withdraw myſelf from the public attention, and the uneaſineſs of a part of the Convention. It is not enough for a man in office to be pure; he muſt not be ſuſpected. On theſe conſiderations, I do not conſult my repoſe, but my duty, in giving in my reſignation. If it be the pleaſure of the Aſſembly to tranſfer the adminiſtration of the Interior immediately into other hands, I ſhall receive my prompt releaſe with pleaſure; if I am deſired to wait till the appointment of a ſucceſſor, I ſhall continue to do the duties of my office; but I ſhall not attend the council, or take any part in its conſultations. Within three days I ſhall give an account of the money that has paſſed through my hands ſince the 1ſt of Auguſt—I challenge all the ſeverity of the Convention—I remain in Paris to anſwer every charge, and furniſh every document that may be required of me."

Artigolite and Thuriot attacked ſeveral parts of Roland's letter as falſe; and, after a violent debate, his reſignation was accepted, and the Miniſter of Juſtice directed to take charge of the buſineſs of his office proviſionally.

Jan. 25. A letter from Citizen Chailleau, dated Nice, Jan. 14. was read, giving an account of a revolution in the ſtates of the Prince of Monaco. The inhabitants have formed themſelves into a republic, and are going to demand an union with France.

The daughter, mother, and brothers of the deceaſed Pelletier appeared at the bar.

"The daughter of Pelletier," ſaid one of her uncles, "comes to teſtify to you, as well as to the French people, her gratitude for that eternity of glory to which you yeſterday raiſed her father." Then, raiſing the child in his arms, and turning her face round to the whole aſſembly, he added, "Mayeſt thou, behold thy father—people, behold thy child!"

The Convention decreed, in name of the French people, to adopt this child.

The Convention decreed alſo, that a competition of artiſts ſhould be eſtabliſhed for erecting a ſtatue repreſenting Pelletier ſuch as he appeared on his death-bed; and alſo for a painting of the ſame ſcene, to be hung up in the hall of the Convention.

The deputies from Flanders appeared at the bar, to requeſt that the decree of Dec. 15. for eſtabliſhing a revolutionary power in the countries conquered by the French arms, might be repealed. A deputation from the citizens of Antwerp alſo appeared at the bar, urging the ſame requeſt, and declaring, that the Convention, in place of giving them liberty, had made them ſlaves. The Convention paſſed to the order of the day.

Feb. 1. "The National Convention, after having heard its committee of general defence, on the conduct of the Engliſh government towards France;

Conſidering that the King of England has not ceaſed, and that principally ſince the revolution of the 10th of Auguſt, to give to the French nation proofs of his emnity, and of his attachment to the coalition of the crowned heads; that at the above epoch he ordered his ambaſſador at Paris to withdraw himſelf from thence, becauſe he was unwilling to acknowledge the proviſional executive council eſtabliſhed by the legiſlative aſſembly;

That the cabinet of St James's has, from that period, diſcontinued its correſpondence with the ambaſſador of France in London, under the pretext of the ſuſpenſion of the *ci-devant* King of the French;

That ſince the opening of the National Convention, that Court has been unwilling to reſume the cuſtomary correſpondence between the two ſtates, and to acknowledge the powers of this Convention;

That it has refuſed to acknowledge the ambaſſador of the French republic, although furniſhed with credential letters given in the name of the Convention;

That it has ſought to impede the different purchaſers of corn and other commodities made in England, either by French citizens, or by the agents of the French republic; that it has ſtopped ſeveral veſſels laden with corn for France, whilſt, contrary to the tenor of the treaty 1786, the exportation continued to other foreign countries;

That, ſtill more efficaciouſly to thwart the commercial operations of the republic in England, it has prohibited, by an act of parliament, the circulation of aſſignats;

That, in violation of the 4th article of the treaty of 1786, it has framed by the ſame parliament, in the courſe of the month of January, an act which ſubjects all French citizens entering into or reſiding in England, to forms at once the moſt inquiſitorial, the moſt vexatious, and the moſt dangerous to their ſafety;

That at the ſame time, and contrary to the tenor of the treaty of peace 1783, it has granted an open protection and pecuniary ſuccour to the emigrants, and even to the chief of the rebels who have fought againſt France, maintaining with them a daily correſpondence, evidently directed againſt the French revolution;

That it favours, in a ſimilar way, the chiefs of the rebels belonging to the French colonies in the Weſt Indies;

That in the ſame ſpirit, without any provocation on the part of France having given riſe to ſuch a meaſure, and when all the maritime powers are at peace with England, the cabinet of St James's has ordered a conſiderable naval armament, and an augmentation of the land forces;

That this armament has been ordered when the Engliſh miniſters were proſecuting with inveterate ſpite, thoſe who ſupported in England the principles of the French revolution,

tion, and uſed all poſſible means, either in parliament or abroad, to cover with ignominy the French republic, and to bring upon her the execration of the Engliſh nation, and of all Europe;

That the object of this armament deſtined againſt France, has not been diſguiſed even in the parliament of England;

That although the proviſory executive council of France have employed all meaſures to preſerve peace and fraternity with the Engliſh nation, and anſwered the calumnies and violations of the treaties only by remonſtrances founded on the principles of juſtice, and expreſſed with the dignity of free men, the Engliſh miniſters have perſevered in their ſyſtem of malevolence and hoſtility, continued the armaments, and ſent a ſquadron towards the Scheldt, to diſconcert the operations of France in Belgia;

That on the tidings of the execution of Louis, they carried their outrageous conduct ſo far as to give orders to the French ambaſſador to quit the territory of Great Britain within eight days;

That the King of England manifeſted his attachment to the cauſe of that traitor, and his intention of ſupporting it, by divers reſolutions taken at the moment of his death, either in appointing generals of his land forces, or in demanding of the parliament of England a conſiderable addition of ſea and land forces, and to order the fitting out of gun-boats.

That the ſecret coalition with the enemies of France, and particularly with the Emperor and Pruſſia, has juſt been confirmed by a treaty entered into with the firſt, in the month of January;

That it has drawn into the ſame coalition the Stadtholder of Holland; that this Prince whoſe ſervile devotion to the Courts of St James's and Berlin is but too notorious, has, in the courſe of the French revolution, and notwithſtanding the neutrality he had declared, treated with contempt the agents of France, given a friendly reception to the emigrants, haraſſed the French patriots, counteracted their operations, ſet at liberty, in ſpite of received uſages, and the demand of the French miniſter, the forgers of falſe aſſignats; that at the ſame time, in concurrence with the hoſtile deſigns of the Court of London, he has ordered an armament by ſea, named an admiral, and commanded ſome Dutch ſhips to join an Engliſh fleet; has opened a loan to ſupply the expence of the war; and has ſtopped the exportations to France; while he favoured the furniſhing of Pruſſian and Auſtrian magazines;

Conſidering, laſtly, that theſe circumſtances leave no longer to the French republic the hopes of obtaining by an amicable negotiation the redreſs of theſe wrongs, and that all the acts of the Britiſh Court, and of the Stadtholder of the United Provinces, are acts equivalent to a declaration of war:

The National Convention decrees as follows:

Article 1. The National Convention decrees in the name of the French nation, that, conſidering theſe acts of hoſtility and aggreſſion, *the French Republic is at war with the King of England, and the Stadtholder of the United Provinces.*

2. The National Convention charges the proviſionary executive council to put on foot the force which ſhall appear neceſſary to repel this aggreſſion, and to ſupport the independence, the dignity, and the intereſts of the French republic.

3. The National Convention authoriſes the proviſionary executive council to diſpoſe of the naval force of the republic, in ſuch a manner as the intereſt of the ſtate may appear to require; and it revokes all the particular diſpoſitions ordered on this account by preceding decrees."

Feb. 4. The Convention declared, in name of the French nation, that it accepts the free wiſhes of an union expreſſed by the people of Nice; and that, in conſequence, the former Duchy of Nice makes an integral part of the French republic. The gates and cuſtom-houſes which ſeparate the former Duchy of Nice from France, ſhall be removed to the Alps.

Danton then demanded the union of Liege to France, which, he obſerved, would be followed by that of the Belgic provinces. But, on the propoſition of Breard, this was poſtponed till the wiſhes of the people of Liege had been made known to the Convention.

Tueſday, Feb. 5. The miniſter of foreign affairs ſtated to the Convention, the wiſh of the inhabitants of Ghent to be united to France. The ſociety of Friends of Liberty and Equality at Bruſſels, *in the name of all the inhabitants*, expreſſed a ſimilar deſire. Both petitions were referred to the diplomatic committee.

Camus announced, that a National Convention was about to aſſemble at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Bournonville declared his acceptance of the poſt of war miniſter.

A letter from Dumourier, at Liege, was read to the Convention.

"I have to requeſt," the General ſays, "that the neceſſary attention may be paid to my army. If the Belgians are to be treated with juſtice and fraternity, I will anſwer for the ſafety of the Republic. If otherwiſe, not being able to conquer as a General, I ſhall know how to die as a ſoldier."

The commiſſioners ſent to Forges-les-Faux, to verify the perſon of the ſuppoſed murderer of Pelletier, who, on being apprehended

prehended upon ſuſpicion, had blown out his brains at that place, reported to the Convention, that on digging out the body, the murderer had been recognized by two citizens. On the back of his commiſſion of royal body guard, were written theſe words:

"This is my commiſſion of honour. Let no one be uneaſy, ſince in doing juſtice on the villain Pelletier, I had no accomplice. Had I failed in ſtriking that blow, I ſhould have atchieved a more ſignal one—I ſhould have purged France of that Regicide, Patricide, and Parricide, d'Orleans. Let no body be moleſted. The French are all daſtards, to whom I ſay,—Ye people, ſtamped with unprecedented crimes—with calmneſs—with pleaſure I abandon life and you—It is only in death that I eſcape the imputation of that *infamy* which is written in the foreheads of all Frenchmen, *with the blood of their King!*"

PARIS, *the Elder, Guard of the King who was aſſaſſinated by the French.*"

The manner Paris was diſcovered, was by uſing at his ſupper a knife in the ſhape of a poinard incloſed in a cane, and by ſeveral fooliſh and incoherent ſpeeches and geſtures, on which a guard was ſent to apprehend him, when he inſtantly blew out his brains.

General Miranda ſtated an advantage gained by the French troops, commanded by Lamorliere and Richardot, over the Auſtrian troops at Walſembourg, whom they drove from their poſts.

The following are the particulars of the maſſacre of Citizen Baſſeville, ſecretary to the French legation at Rome, laid before the Convention:—He had received expreſs orders to place the arms of the French Republic over the conſular houſe, and to take down the old French arms. The people, attached to their religion, and enemies to the French revolution, were much irritated, upon which Citizen Baſſeville diſapproved of the meaſure; but Major de Flottes, who had brought the orders from France, inſiſted that the arms of the Republic ſhould be put up by force. In the afternoon Citizen Baſſeville went out with his wife and child and Major de Flottes, in a carriage for an airing. They wore the national cockades. The people called out, "down with the cockades," and immediately threw a ſhower of ſtones into the carriage. Citizen Baſſeville and his ſuite took ſhelter in the houſe of Moutte, the banker; the populace broke into the houſe, and wounded citizen Baſſeville in the belly with a razor—He died in thirty-four hours—Major Flottes made his eſcape through a window. The people then, notwithſtanding the endeavours of the military to prevent them, ſet fire to, and plundered the houſe of Moutte the banker, the palace of the French academy, and the conſul's houſe; they alſo attacked ſeveral other French houſes, ſhouting out, *Long live the Pope!!! Long live religion!* Next day they attacked the quarter of the Jews, whom they accuſe of being friends to the French revolution. All the French have been obliged to fly, or conceal themſelves.

The Convention decreed that theſe atrocious deeds were incited by the government of Rome, and ordered the executive council to purſue the ſpeedieſt meaſures for avenging, in the moſt ſtriking manner, theſe crimes. The Convention agreed to adopt, in the name of the French nation, the child of Citizen Baſſeville, and to educate it at the public expence, and to grant a penſion to his widow, which ſhall be in reverſion to the child.

ENGLAND.

Greenwich, Feb. 25. This morning, at eleven o'clock, the baggage waggons belonging to the three regiments of guards arrived here, and the baggage was ſoon after put on board the tranſports, which lay off here. About eight o'clock, Ladies Chatham and Sydney arrived at the houſe of the Governor, Sir Hugh Palliſer, in order to be ready to receive the Royal Family on their arrival here. At half paſt nine o'clock the guards began to arrive in the Hoſpital Square, in order to be at the moſt convenient ſpot for embarkation. At ten o'clock, the Queen and the ſix Princeſſes, in two coaches, and the Duke of Glouceſter, Prince William, and Princeſs Sophia, arrived at the Governor's apartments in the hoſpital, cloſe to the river, where they were received in form, and conducted up ſtairs. Soon after the Duke of Clarence arrived in a coach and ſix, and joined the Royal Family. At eleven o'clock the King, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York, arrived in the Square on horſeback, paſſing through a line of dragoon-guards. His Majeſty was in regimentals, and mounted on a beautiful cream-coloured charger; the Prince and Duke wore the uniforms of their reſpective regiments. The Duke of York's band inſtantly ſtruck up, and played ſome time. The King diſmounted at the ſtairs leading down to the river, and walked to the Governor's, where a very elegant breakfaſt and cold collation was laid out for the Royal Family. The troops began to embark, ſoon after their arrival, on board of nine tranſports, which were lying off here to receive them. Nothing could exceed the alacrity and cheerfulneſs they ſhewed

ſhewed on the occaſion. They were conveyed on board the ſhips in flat-bottomed boats brought from Woolwich and Deptford, each boat being rowed by eight or ten of the Greenwich penſioners, and containing about thirty ſoldiers, with three or four women. As every boat left the ſhore, three cheers were given; the King took off his hat, and the Queen and Princeſſes waved their handkerchiefs. The troops were all embarked by three o'clock, when the Royal Family returned to town; and the Duke of York ſoon after ſet off, accompanied by his general officers, to Sheerneſs, where he embarked on board the Syren frigate, for Holland.

London, March 29. Intelligence was this morning received at the General Poſt Office, from their agent at Dover, that the Packet boat which carried the French mail of Tueſday laſt, and ſeveral paſſengers, had returned to that port from Calais; at which place the French refuſed to receive the mail, or to ſuffer even a ſingle perſon to land.

CAPTURES.

An order of council granting general reprizals againſt the French was iſſued on Feb. 11. We inſert the captures on both ſides as publiſhed in the London Gazette and Lloyd's Liſt.

By Britiſh Men of War, &c.

By the Badger cutter, a Calais fiſhing boat, carried into Dover.

By the Hind ſloop, a ſchooner privateer from Dieppe, with 4 guns, 10 ſwivels, and 60 men, ſent for the Thames.

By the Nimble revenue cutter, the Patriote privateer, with 24 men, brought into the Downs.

By the Swan revenue cutter, the Europa and Marie Ann, privateers from Havre, ſent into Cowes.

By the Spitfire ſloop of war, the Laſſrique, cutter privateer of Havre, ſent into Portſmouth.

By the Greyhound revenue cutter, a row-boat privateer, with 4 guns and 22 men, ſent into Dover.

By the Stag revenue cutter, a privateer with 18 men, ſent into Rye.

By the Fortune ſloop of war, a row-boat privateer, with 12 men, brought into the Downs.

By the Juno man of war, a ſmall privateer, with her prize, the Glory, Benſon, from London, ſent into Portſmouth.

By the Hinde frigate, a French brig privateer, ſent to Portſmouth; likewiſe recaptured her prize the Mary, Riley, from Kingſbridge, bound to Liverpool; —By ditto, the Cuſtine privateer.

Deal, Feb 25. Laſt night at eight o' clock, a French boat privateer, with nine men with ſmall arms, boarded the ſloop Reſolution, Skinner, with ordnance ſtores, cut her cable, and was proceeding to carry her away; but two Deal boats retook the Reſolution, and brought the priſoners on ſhore. The privateer is likewiſe captured, and ſent into Ramſgate.

By the Hannibal man of war, l'Etoile du Matend, ——, from Charleſtown, loaded with indigo, rice, and tobacco, ſent into Plymouth.

By the Alligator, two French privateers, ſent into Ramſgate.

By the Ferret ſloop of war, the Jeune Marie, of 2 four pounders, 4 ſwivels, and 39 men, and the La Jeune Bet, of 6 three pounders, 4 ſwivels, and 37 men, two privateers from Dunkirk, ſent into Ramſgate.

By the Hinde, La Jeune Charlotte, from Toulon, of 250 tuns, loaded with wine, brandy, &c. ſent into the Downs.

By the Shark, Le Guichard, Godin, from St Ubes to Havre-de-Grace, with wine, fruit, &c. ſent into Portſmouth.

By the Greyhound cutter, L'Active privateer, of Pachamp, of 30 tuns and 30 men, ſent into Cowes.

By the Savage ſloop, Le Cuſtine privateer of Dunkirk, with 8 ſwivels and 24 men, ſent into Yarmouth.

By the Juno frigate, Le Penthurre, from Marſeilles to Havre, ſent into Plymouth.

By the Juno, Le Palme privateer, of 12 guns and 60 men, ſent into Portſmouth.

By the Spitfire, the St Jeane privateer, of 28 tuns. She drove three veſſels on ſhore near Havre-de-Grace, one of which was ſet on fire.

By the Hinde, L'Aimable privateer, of 10 guns, ſent into the Downs.

By the Iris, in the North Seas, a French privateer, with 8 guns, and her prize, the De Vrow Parochie, ——, from Liſbon to Amſterdam, both carried into Sheerneſs.

The Spitfire ſent her boat into Havre-de-Grace, and cut out a lugger, which is ſent to Portſmouth.

By the Lizard in the North Seas, two French privateers, Les Sans Culottes, Bachelin, from Dunkirk, with 8 guns, and 43 men; and Le Valliant Cuftine, of Dunkirk, with 4 guns, 10 fwivels, and 39 men, fent to the Thames.

Plymouth, March 9. Arrived L'Outarde, de Paimenc, from Marfeilles, with brandy, foap, &c. prize to the Tifiphone frigate. The Malberfes privateer, of 2 guns and 27 men, captured off Portland, by the Swan revenue cutter, and the American, privateer, with 32 men, captured by the Latona frigate off the Bolthead, from St Maloes, and had taken a veffel from London to Chefter, worth 3000 l.

The Ferret floop of war brought into the Downs, a ship loaded with corn, from Hamburg for Bourdeaux, and two ships and a brig with corn, from Hamburg, for France.

The Thomas and Sally, Bridger, from Lifbon to London, was taken by a French privateer, and retaken by the Bedford, and fent into Mount's Bay.

By the Spider cutter, the Sans Culotte privateer with 12 fwivels and 22 men, with her prize the Sufan, Cheater, of Poole, from Alicant, taken feven leagues weft of Guernfey, fent into Plymouth.

By the Cockatrice cutter, a Dutch hoy, of 200 tuns, from Genoa to Havre, fent into Poole; alfo a French brig with wine and falt, fent for Portfmouth.

Plymouth, March 16. Came in the Veaudreuil of 300 tuns, from Marfeilles and Cette to St Maloes, with wine, oil, foap, &c. and the Brig Diana, 150 tuns, from Cette to Havre, with brandy, wine, and cotton, prizes to the Druid and Circe; the Brig Oughton, of Leith, of 230 tuns, from Barcelona to Dunkirk, with brandy, fent in by the Hinde revenue cutter; La Reine de Golconde, of 300 tuns, from Marfeilles to Havre, with wine and brandy, a prize to the Edgar and Bedford; and the Bone Mere, 230 tuns, from Marfeilles to Havre, with brandy, &c. a prize to the Scourge floop.

The Sans Culotte privateer, from L'Orient, with 12 guns, and 82 men, is captured and fent into Plymouth by the Scourge floop of war, after a running fight of three hours and a half. The privateer had captured the Providence, Willett, from Cette to Alderney.

By the Argus, cuftomhoufe cutter, the Catharine and Ann, from Hamburg to Rochfort, carried into Harwich.

The Phaeton frigate has captured and fent into Plymouth, L'Amiable Liberte, lugger privateer, with 20 men; the Daniſh veſſel Concordia, Sutter, with wheat, from Hamburg to Genoa; and the Kragarae, Eleifdr, from Peterſburgh to Marfeilles, with hemp, iron, &c. The privateer had captured two Engliſh veſſels, and ſet them to France.

The Camilla, Dunbar, from Salonica to London, was captured by a French privateer of 14 guns, and re captured by the Harriet and Sprighſtown letters of marque, from Liverpool, and ſent to Hoylake.

By the Swan revenue cutter, off the Start, a ſmall privateer with 17 men, ſent into Plymouth.

By the Hunter, revenue cutter, the Active, Worts, from Saloe to Oſtend, with brandy, wine, &c. ſent into Yarmouth.

The Providence, Willett, from Cette to Alderney, is retaken by the Edgar and Burford, and arrived at Torbay.

The Three Brothers from Port au Prince to Marfeilles, with 140 tuns of coffee, and another large French veſſel from Marfeilles to Martinique, are taken and carried into Gibraltar by the Mutine cutter.

By the Hope, Roſcow, of London, Le Generoux, brig, of 200 tuns, from Toulon to Breſt, with wine, &c. ſent into Milford, alſo the Rover, Adey, of Poole, from Malaga to London.

By the Boſton frigate, L'Hirondelle privateer, of Dunkirk, with 16 guns, beſides ſwivels, and 85 men, ſent into the Downs. The privateer had captured the Paquette du Porto, from St Michael's for Peterſburgh.

By the Circe frigate, Le June Felix, of 230 tuns, from Marfeilles with wine and ſpirits, ſent into Portſmouth.

By the Tiſiphone ſloop of war, a French brig privateer, with 12 carriage guns, ſent into Portſmouth.

The Cleopatra frigate has retaken and ſent into the river, the Anna Johanna, Roclofs, from Amſterdam to Breman; and the Minerva, Holles, from Oporto to Hamburgh. Has ſent into Yarmouth a Daniſh Ketch, called the Neptune, Anderſon, from Jutland to France, laden with wheat, beef, and butter. The Cleopatra retook the Peggy, of Port-Glaſgow, from America for Amſterdam, with rice, which had been taken by a French lugger privateer; and proceeded to the Texel in ſearch of the privateer.

Two

Two French dogger fishing vessels have also been sent into Yarmouth. One of them was hovering within sight of the town, when the Lively Excise cutter slipped cable, and took her.

By the Ferret sloop of war, the Hercules, from Hambro, for Havre-de-Grace, with wheat, sent into Margate-Roads.

By the Alarm revenue lugger, a privateer of 4 guns and 40 men, sent into Dartmouth.

By the Dorset tender, the General Von Hunt, Menders, from Altona to Marseilles, sent into Dover.

The American ship Nancy, Sharp, from London to Dunkirk, is stopped by the King's cutter a little below Gravesend.

By the French.

The Pearl, Cooper, of Plymouth, and two Dutch hoys, carried into Calais.

The London, Cooper, and Dispatch, Monkman, from London; Dove, Thomas, from Topsham; and Favourite, Anderson, from Liverpool, are seized at Ostend.

A small ship and two brigs were captured between the North Foreland and Margate, by two lugsail privateers.

The Friendship, Mead, from Hull, is seized at Dunkirk.

The Cognac Packet, Sandwell, and Nancy, Cockburn, of London, with two vessels bound to Bristol, are seized at Charant.

The Charlotte, Butler and Dallas, King, bound to Dublin; the Montreal, Palmer, for London, and a vessel with wheat from America, last from Falmouth, are seized at Bourdeaux.

The Culloden of Leith, carried into Dunkirk.

The Fly, Wright, from Exeter to London, carried into Boulogne.

The Hopende Zeeman, Janson, from St Andero to Rouen, is seized at Brest.

The Favourite, Lambert, from Leghorn, carried into Ostend.

The William, Glasgow, from Bourdeaux to Belfast, is stopped at the mouth of Bourdeaux river.

The Derby, Popplewell, from London, is arrived at Gainsborough, after being chased by a French cutter, who took a Gainsborough vessel in sight of Capt. Popplewell.—Name unknown.

The Bourdeaux Packet, Gifford, for Dublin, is seized at Bourdeaux.

The sloop John, Kyte, from Rye to London, is carried into Calais.

The sloop Friends, with salt, for Plymouth, and a sloop with white sand, sent into Brest.

The Peggy, Bennet, from Newcastle to Weymouth, carried into Dunkirk.

The Commerce, White, Gibraltar, Ball; Samuel, Atkenson; Norford, Pridgeon; Jenny, Walker; and Friendship, Craig, with corn, are seized at Havre-de Grace, but will be permitted to sail when unloaded.

The James and Mary, Hunt, of Yarmouth, from the Streights, and Harmony, Cleverly, with French goods, from a wreck on the coast of England, are seized at Havre de-Grace.

The London Merchant, March, and Union, Barber, are seized at Rouen.

The Merioneth, Williams, is seized at L'Orient.

The Thomas, Strong, for London, is seized at Nantes.

The Tom, Smith, from Chester, is seized at Marseilles.

A Danish brig, with deals for London, was captured on Feb. 28. off Yarmouth, by a lugger privateer. This brig had been taken on the 25th by a French cutter, and retaken by a man of war, with troops for Holland.

The Alfred, Sparks, from London and Barcelona, to Marseilles, is captured and carried into Marseilles.

The Conquest, Cummings, from London to Chester, is captured and carried into Cherburg.

Yarmouth, March 3. A schooner privateer has taken 3 or 4 fishing smacks on the Well Bank.—A loaded collier, sailing through the roads, gave information that two loaded colliers were yesterday morning captured by a lugger privateer off Haibro' Gut.

The Agnita Lautanga, Walbruht, from Nantes, carried into Ostend.

A French privateer captured a Spanish vessel from Buenos Ayres to Barcelona, in sight of the port, on Feb. 20.— A Spanish armed brig went out in pursuit of her.

The Friendship, Wright, from London to Marseilles was cut out of the Bay of Roses by a French row-boat, and carried to Marseilles.

The Charlotte, Campbell, from London to Belfast, a little to the eastward of the Isle of Wight, carried into St Valery.

The Diana, (Hamburger) from Hamburg to Dunkirk, carried into Ostend.

A sloop of 120 tuns, loaded with wheat and cheese, carried into Calais.

The

The Helena, from Hamburg to Liverpool, in ballaft, is on fhore three miles from Oftend, after being taken by a privateer.

The Olive Branch, French, from Marfeilles to Lifbon, is feized at Cette.

The Exchange, Willis, from Sunderland; and the Pomona, from Cette to Amfterdam, carried into Oftend.

The Leonard, from N. Carolina, is taken off Plymouth, by a row-boat privateer.

The Martha, Down, from Charleftown to London, is taken by a French frigate, and carried into St Maloes.

The Sufannah of Liverpool, with wheat, carried into Calais.

A fhip from Ireland to Jamaica, carried into L'Orient.

The Alert, Novel, from Zant—the George, Lint, from Trepany—the York, Baker, from Alexandria—the Diligent, Avolex, from Ancona, all for London; the Traveller, Barrenfon, from Meffina to Peterfburgh; and the Nautilos, Stone, from Gallipoly to Hamburg, are taken and carried into Marfeilles. Two other veffels are taken, but not arrived at Marfeilles.

The Small Bridge, Symes, from the Streights, is arrived at Gibraltar, after a narrow efcape from a French privateer, feven or eight leagues S. S. W. of Carthagena. Five other veffels, then within a few miles, were all taken by the privateer.

The Minerva, Neil, from Belfaft to Jamaica, carried into L'Orient.

By the Spaniards.

Barcelona, Feb. 27. Three armed barques difpatched hence, in purfuit of the French privateer that captured the Buenos Ayres fhip on the 20th inft. are returned without meeting her; but they have taken and brought in here, one French privateer of 10 guns, and another of 6, together with a homeward bound Martinique fhip, loaded with fugar, &c. another Martinique fhip, with a fimilar cargo, is ftopped at Rofes, both richly laden.

The Trois Felicites, Mounier, from Martinique to Marfeilles, is ftopped at the Bay of Rofes. The Clayton, Ghay, from the coaft of Valencia; and the Baptifte, Rouffon, from Martinique to Marfeilles, are taken and carried into Barcelona.

Three French fhips from Martinique to Marfeilles, with coffee, &c. are feized at Malaga.

SCOTLAND.

Some time fince, a complaint was given in to the High Court of Juſticiary, at the inſtance of his Majeſty's Advocate, againſt Mr William Johnſtone, for having publiſhed in his newſpaper (the Edinburgh Gazetteer) an erroneous ſtatement of the trial of Craig and two others, for ſeditious ſpeeches in Edinburgh Caſtle [p. 99.], and alſo for inſerting two paragraphs reflecting upon the proceedings of the Court in that trial. Mr Johnſtone, in his defence, ſtated, in ſubſtance, that at the time the paragraphs complained of were inſerted, he was ſo much indiſpoſed, that he could not attend to any buſineſs; that he was of neceſſity obliged to truſt the conductor of his paper, Simon Drummond, to manage the whole departments in his abſence; and he declared that theſe paragraphs were inſerted without his knowledge or approbation.

On Saturday, Feb. 16. their Lordſhips took the whole matter under conſideration, when they unanimouſly agreed that both pannels ſhould be impriſoned for three months, and Mr Johnſtone to find ſecurity to keep the peace, himſelf and two ſureties in 500l. and Mr Drummond, himſelf and two ſureties in 100l. for three years. Mr Johnſtone requeſted to be ſent to the Canongate jail, which the Court granted.

Feb. 27. The Court met, in order to have proceeded on the trial of Mr Thomas Muir, advocate, younger of Hunterſhill, indicted at the inſtance of his Majeſty's Advocate, for the crime of ſedition; but he not appearing, the uſual ſentence of outlawry and fugitation was pronounced againſt him.

March 11. the Court ſentenced the Rev. Mr Dun, miniſter of Kirkintulloch, to three months impriſonment in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, for having, on the 3d of January laſt, torn out three leaves of a book which contained minutes of a Society for Reform in the village of Kirkintulloch, at the time when the Sheriffs of Lanarkſhire and Dunbartonſhire were making inveſtigation to obtain that book.

March 18. the Court determined on the relevancy of the libel againſt Meſſrs Brown and M'Nab, charged with having counterfeited the ſtamp ordered by the Commiſſioners of Exciſe to be placed upon parcels of ſtarch.

In this caſe three important queſtions occurred: 1ſt, Whether the act of Parliament

liament which made the crime libelled on penal extended to Scotland? 2d, Admitting that it did extend to Scotland, yet as it appeared that the ſtamp ordered by the Commiſſioners differed from that deſcribed in the act, whether the crime of counterfeiting ſuch a ſtamp came within the ſtatute? And 3d, if it did not fall within the ſtatute, was it a crime which the Court could take cognizance of at common law?

Their Lordſhips were unanimous upon each of theſe points, and deemed as follows:

1ſt, That the ſtatute extends to Scotland.

2d, Find that the crime charged does not fall under the ſtatute.

But 3d, Find that the libel as laid is relevant, at common law, to infer the pains of law.

The Solicitor General deſerted the diet, *pro loco et tempore*. The pannels were admitted to bail, and are to be ſerved with a new indictment founded on the common law only.

The Court afterwards took into conſideration the nature of the verdict in the caſe of Meſſrs Robertſon and Berry. Their Lordſhips differed ſomewhat in opinion as to how far publiſhers of a ſeditious book were puniſhable by the law of Scotland; and Lord Henderland inſtanced ſeveral caſes, among which was that of Buchanan's "*de jure Regni*," where, although the book was ſuppreſſed, yet no puniſhment was inflicted on the publiſhers.

Their Lordſhips however agreed in thinking, notwithſtanding the verdict was a ſpecial one, (finding Mr Robertſon guilty of printing and publiſhing, and Mr Berry of publiſhing only,) that the wickedly and feloniouſly printing and publiſhing, ſtated in the indictment, was implied in this verdict, as the libel had previouſly been found relevant. The Court therefore proceeded to pronounce judgement; ordaining Mr Robertſon to be impriſoned for ſix months in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, and Mr Berry for three months in the ſame place; and both to find caution to keep the peace for three years, under the penalty of 100l. Sterling each.

Glaſgow, March 1. Yeſterday evening the New Circus was opened for the firſt time to a genteel and crowded audience, who teſtified throughout the general ſatisfaction they received at the elegant ſimplicity and neatneſs in the conſtruction and decoration of the building, and the excellence of the various performances, which (excepting a few errors occaſioned by the inexperience of the ſupernumeraries) deſerved the greateſt encomiums. The pantomime was univerſally applauded; the great variety of changes, laughable ſituations, and whimſical eccentricities of the clown, with the excellence of the ſcenery and machinery, will no doubt continue it a favourable entertainment with the public.

The following petition has been ſigned by the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Town Council of the city of Edinburgh, the Lord Advocate, Dean of Faculty, and a great number of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants:

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, the humble petition of the ſubſcribers, inhabitants of your Majeſty's City of Edinburgh, and of the neighbourhood,

Shewgth,

THAT the inhabitants of your Majeſty's city of Edinburgh, and of the neighbourhood, having been long attached to dramatic entertainments, humbly preſume to approach your Majeſty, in the hope, that you will be induced to grant the requeſt they now make, which is to ſecure to them the proper enjoyment of their favourite amuſement of the theatre.

That in conſequence of an act of parliament paſſed in the year 1767, your Majeſty, your heirs and ſucceſſors, were authoriſed to grant letters-patent for eſtabliſhing a theatre in the city of Edinburgh. In conſequence of this authority, letters patent were granted in favour of Mr Henry Davidſon, ſolicitor in London, who conveyed the ſame to Mr David Roſs, comedian. Mr Roſs afterwards conveyed the ſame to Mr John Jackſon.

Theſe letters patent expired in the year 1788, and new letters patent were, upon the 19th day of Auguſt of that year, granted in favour of your Majeſty's right truſtly and entirely beloved couſin Douglas Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, and your Majeſty's right truſty and well beloved Henry Dundas of Melville Caſtle, in the county of Edinburgh, to endure for the ſpace of twenty-one years from the 29th day of September 1788.

That your Majeſty's petitioners are informed that the ſaid letters-patent are null and void, the ſame having paſſed the great ſeal of Great Britain, in place of the ſeal appointed to be uſed in Scotland by the treaty of Union between the

kingdoms

kingdoms of England and Scotland. This nullity is founded upon the 24th article of the faid treaty, by which it is provided, "That a feal in Scotland, after the Union, be always kept and made uſe of in all things relating to private rights or grants which have uſually paſſed the great ſeal of Scotland, and which only concern offices, grants, commiſſions, and private rights, within that kingdom.

That, beſides this nullity in the patent, it is otherwiſe rendered ineffectual. The Moſt Noble and Right Honourable Patentees are by the patent inveſted with equal powers for the eſtabliſhment of a theatre in the city of Edinburgh. This can only be done by their joint conſent; no individual act of either of them can be of any avail; and they having differed in opinion as to the diſpoſal of the patent, it thereby becomes, to all intents and purpoſes, as completely ineffectual as if it had never exiſted.

In this ſituation, a petition has been preſented to your Majeſty, in the name of the Right Honourable Thomas Elder, as Lord Provoſt of this city, the Right Honourable Robert Dundas, as Lord Advocate for Scotland, and the Honourable Henry Erſkine, as Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, praying, That a new patent may be granted by your Majeſty, to be held by the perſons holding the offices of Lord Provoſt, Lord Advocate, and Dean of Faculty, as truſtees for the public of Edinburgh; and in caſe any ſame perſon ſhall at any time hold both the offices of Lord Advocate and Dean of Faculty, or that any of the perſons before mentioned ſhall refuſe to be a patentee, that, in either of theſe caſes, the deputy keeper of your Majeſty's ſignet for Scotland ſhall be a patentee, until the ſaid offices ſhall be again held by different perſons, or until ſome perſon ſhall be appointed to ſucceed the patentee who had refuſed to accept.

As your petitioners are ſatisfied, that the only way of ſecuring the proper enjoyment of theatrical performances in this city, is by veſting the patent in the hands of truſtees for the public; and that the perſons holding the offices of Lord Provoſt, Lord Advocate, and Dean of Faculty, and in either of the caſes before mentioned, the Deputy-keeper of your Majeſty's ſignet, are, from their official ſituations, the moſt proper for holding that truſt, we humbly pray, That your Majeſty may be graciouſly pleaſed to grant the requeſt of the petition made by the Lord Provoſt, Lord Advocate, and Dean of Faculty, in behalf of the public, &c.

The following notice appeared in the Edinburgh papers, dated, Adjutant General's office, March 18.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to direct that Seven Regiments of Fencibles ſhall be forthwith raiſed in North Britain under the patronage of

The Duke of Gordon—Colonel.

The Duke of Argyle—Marquis of Lorn Colonel.

The Earl of Eglinton—Hugh Montgomerie, Colonel.

The Earl of Breadalbane—Colonel.

The Earl of Hopetoun—Colonel.

Earl Gower—William Wemyſs, Colonel, and

Sir James Grant of Grant Bt,—Colonel.

Notice is therefore given that the head-quarters of theſe ſeveral corps are fixed as follows:

The Duke of Gordon's—at Aberdeen.
Marquis of Lorn's—at Stirling.
Hugh Montgomerie's,—at Glaſgow.
Earl of Breadalbane's—at Perth.
Earl of Hopetoun's—at Linlithgow.
William Wemyis's—at Inverneſs; and Sir James Grant's—at Forres.

At which places all volunteers from the late Fencible Regiments and other corps, who may wiſh to enliſt, and ſhall be found fit for actual ſervice, will be admitted and kindly received.

The recruiting for theſe regiments went on very briſkly; and moſt of them were very ſoon complete.

The battery erected at Dunbar for the defence of the harbour and ſhipping is now put in excellent order, and mounted with ſixteen guns, 18, 12, 9, and 6 pounders.

March 19. the 37th regiment marched from Edinburgh Caſtle to Leith, where they embarked on board tranſports bound for Holland.—Same day the 53d regiment arrived in the Caſtle, from Ayr: and next morning they alſo went on board the above tranſports.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 19. Thomas Lithgow, Eſq; of Grenada, to Miſs Anne Buchan, daughter of the late John Buchan, Eſq; of Letham.

Lately, the young Lord Tempeltown, of the county of Antrim, in Ireland, to Miſs Rietz, a natural daughter of the King of Pruſſia, by a Mrs Rietz, who was many years his favourite miſtreſs.—This young lady

lady was at one time deſigned to have been married to the Duke of Courland. Lord Templetown met her at Berlin, on his travels abroad, and a mutual eſteem prevailing, the King gave his conſent to the match, and alſo a munificent portion.

March 4. At Hunterſhill, Mr David Blair, manufacturer, to Miſs Janet Muir, daughter of Mr James Muir, manufacturer in Glaſgow.

7. At Milbourn St Andrew's, the Hon. Archibald Stuart, ſecond ſon of the Earl of Moray, to Miſs Cornelia Pleydell, youngeſt daughter of Edmund Morton Pleydell, Eſq; of Milbourn St Andrew's.

8. At Edinburgh, William Paſton, Eſq; of Barnſlee, to Miſs Agnes Simſon, daughter of the late John Simſon, Eſq; of Brunton.

21. At Leith, Robert Walker, Eſq; of Sunnybank, near Inverkeithing, to Miſs Betty Cunningham, eldeſt daughter of John Cunningham of Balbougie, Eſq; Advocate.

BIRTHS.

Lately, at London, the Counteſs of Albemarle, of a ſon.

March 1. Mrs Ruſſell of Aden, of a daughter.

5. At Edinburgh, Mrs Dewar of Vogrie, of a ſon.

6. At Haddington, the Lady of Sir James Baird, Bt, of a daughter.

6. At London, the lady of J. Anſtruther, Eſq; of a ſon.

7. Lady Sinclair of Ulbſter, of a daughter.

7. At London, Lady William Ruſſell, of a ſon.

7. The wife of the Rev. Mr William Milner, curate of Hugil, in the pariſh of Kendal, of three girls, who, with their mother, are all likely to do well.

13. At Ayr, Mrs Campbell of Fairfield, of a ſon.

17. At Methven Caſtle, Mrs Muir Mackenzie of Delvin, of a daughter.

21. Lady Helen Hall, of a daughter,

21. At Etall Houſe, Northumberland, the Hon. Mrs Hay, of a daughter.

21. At Kingſale, the Hon. Mrs Agnew, of a ſon.

22. Mrs Ramſay younger of Barnton, of a daughter.

26. At Ballamyle, Ayrſhire, Mrs Alexander, of a daughter.

30. At Edinburgh, the wife of an induſtrious poor labouring man, of a ſon and two daughters.

DEATHS.

1792. *Oct.* 27. At Tobago, Dr Alexander Stevens.

1793. *Jan.* 4. At Kingſton, Jamaica, Capt. Francis Wemyſs, ſon of the late Hon. James Wemyſs of Wemyſs.

18. In the iſland of Nevis, John Richardſon Herbert, Eſq; preſident of his Majeſty's council in that iſland.

Lately, at Madras, Lieut. Samuel Hunter, ſon of the Rev. Dr Hunter of the Scots church London Wall.

At Demerary, in South America, Mr Daniel Weir, merchant, and ſon of the deceaſed Thomas Weir, Eſq; of Kerſe.

Feb. 16. In the 79th year of his age, and 45th of his miniſtry, the Rev. Mr Thomas Muſchet, miniſter of the goſpel in Tweedſmuir.

17. At Glaſgow, Miſs Magdalen Stirling, daughter of the deceaſed William Stirling, Eſq; of Northwoodſide.

18. At London, Lt-Col. James Cunninghame, in the ſervice of the States-General.

20. At Milton of Buchanan, aged 104, Duncan Macfarlan. He was a weaver by trade, and could walk with eaſe twenty miles a day.

24. At Leith, in his 81ſt year, Billie George Muckle.

26. At Edinburgh, Major James Johnſton, in the ſervice of the Hon. Eaſt India Company.

27. At Aberdeen, in her 94th year, Mrs Baron, relict of Patrick Baron, Eſq; of Woodſide.

28. At Torrie Houſe, the Lady of Sir William Erſkine of Torrie, Bt.

28. At Exeter, Edward Drew, Eſq; late Major of 35th foot.

March 2. At London, the Rt Hon. Lady Dover.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Stewart, relict of the Rev. Mr Walter Stewart, miniſter of the goſpel at Aſhkirk.

2 At Glenfalloch, Mrs Sufannah Campbell, widow of William Campbell, Eſq; of Glenfalloch.

3. At Luxenbourg, the Hereditary Prince of Anhalt Zerbſt.

3. At Strichen, George Reid, A. M.

4. At his eſtate of Vernon, on the banks of the Seine, Louis-Joſeph-Marie de Bourbon Penthievre, grand admiral of France, and a deſcendant of Louis XIV. He was one of the richeſt ſubjects in Europe. Before the Revolution his annual income amounted to five millions of livres, two of which he loſt in conſequence of it. He married the Princeſs of Elle in 1744, who died in 1754, and by whom he had two children, the Prince de Lamballe, and the conſort of Orleans. She is to inherit the great fortune of her departed father, as, very fortunately, ſhe obtained, two days before, a partial divorce, *a menſa et thoro*, from the Duke.

4. At Derby, aged 107, Mr Congreve. He was formerly a ſchoolmaſter of great repute in that town.

5. At Dumfries, Mrs Jean Gordon, daughter of the deceaſed Robert Gordon, Eſq; of Auchendolly.

6. About a mile from Folkſtone, as he was

was efcorting fome French prifoners to Dover, Richard Barry, feventh Earl of Barrymore, of the kingdom of Ireland, member in the Britifh parliament for Heytefbury, Wilts, and an officer in the 2d or Queen's regiment. His fervant was driving the curricle, in which his Lordfhip fat fmoking a pipe of tobacco. A loaded fufee, which was placed between them, had gradually flipped down to the bottom, and, by a fudden jerk, went off, and lodged its contents in his Lordfhip's head, entering at his cheek, and coming out at the upper part of his fcull. His remains were privately interred at Wargrave, in Berkfhire. He was born Aug. 14. 1769, and fucceeded his father in 1773.

7. Mrs Drummond, relict of John Drummond, Efq; banker, Charingcrofs.

8. At Edinburgh, Mr William Maxwell Stewart, fecond fon of Michael Stewart Nicholfon, Efq; of Carnock.

9. At London, in his 74th year, Mr Archibald Hamilton, many years an eminent printer. He was the original printer (and it is believed the projector) of the Critical Review.

10. At Whithorn, Mrs Ifabella Macdowall, fpoufe of the Rev. Mr Andrew Adair of Geonoch, and fifter of John Macdowall, Efq; of Logan.

10. At Oxford, in his 84th year, Payna-yoty Ballachey, for many years fencing maffer in the univerfity. He was born at Sparta, and in the very early part of his life entered into the fervice of the famous Kouli Khan; after which he had ferved under different ftates in three parts of the globe: was at the battle of Dettingen, and finifhed his military exploits in Germany, under the Duke of Cumberland.

11. At his feat in Berwickfhire, aged 82, John Spottifwoode of Spottifwoode, Efq. He was the third in lineal defcent from Sir Robert Spottifwoode, Prefident of the court of feffion, and fecretary of ftate to K. Charles I. and fourth from John Spottifwoode, Abp of St Andrew's, and Lord High Chancellor of Scotland. He is fucceeded by his fon John Spottifwoode, Efq; folicitor in London.

11. Aged 82, William Ponfonby, Earl of Befborough, Vifcount Duncannon, Baron Befborough in Ireland, Baron Ponfonby of Sysonby in England.

12. At Cupar in Fife, Mrs Margaret Halliburton, wife of the Rev. Mr George Campbell.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Janet Pillans, relict of Mr William Clapperton, merchant.

12. At Alderney, in his 76th year, John Le Mefurier, Efq; Governor of that ifland for upwards of forty years.

13. At Glafgow, Lieut. John Stark, of the royal navy.

14. At Dynevor Caftle, Carmarthenfhire, the Rt Hon. Cecil Rice Cardonnel, Baronefs Dynevor in her own right. She was the only daughter of the late William Earl Talbot, and grand-daughter to the great Chancellor Talbot. She married the Rt Hon. George Rice. Succeeded by her fon, now Lord Dynevor, M. P. for Carmarthenfhire.

14. At St Bernard's, Mifs Elizabeth Rofs, eldeft daughter of the late Mr Walter Rofs, writer to the fignet.

14. At Arbroath, Mr William Gilkie, merchant.

14. At Fifher-row, Mrs Brander.

15. At Edinburgh, the Rt Hon. Lady Margaret Watfon, fifter to the Earl of Northefk, and the Counteſs of Hopetoun.

15. At Invernefs, Alexander Shaw, Efq; many years a magiftrate of that burgh.

15. Mrs Sarah French, relict of the Rev. Mr Alexander Wilfon, late minifter in Campvere.

17. At Carron-houfe, Mrs Ogilvie of Pocknave.

18. At Edinburgh, Mr David Lothian, writer.

18. At Edinburgh, Alexander Wight, Efq; Advocate, Solicitor-General to the Prince of Wales, Vice Prefident of the Antiquarian Society, and a Director of the Mufical Society. He was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1754, and has long been diftinguifhed as a firft-rate counfel.

18. At Winchefter, Thomas Wood Knollis, Earl of Banbury, Vifcount Wallingford, Baron Knollis of Greys.—His Lordfhip's titles thus originated: in the firft year of King James I. his anceftor William, (fon to Sir Francis Knollis, K. G. and treafurer to Queen Elifabeth), was created Baron Knollis; the 14th of the fame month, he was advanced to the title of Vifcount Wallingford, and in the firft of Charles I. was created Earl of Banbury. He is fucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his only fon William Vifcount Wallingford, a Lieutenant in 3d foot-guards.

19. At Malleny, John Scott, Efq; of Malleny.

20. At his feat of Caen Wood, aged 85, William Murray, Earl of Mansfield, and Baron of Mansfield. His Lordfhip, fourth fon of David fifth Vifcount of Stormont, was born March 2. 1708. He married, Sept. 1738, Elifabeth, fifter to the late, and aunt to the prefent Earl of Winchelſea, who died in 1784, aged 76, and by whom he had no iſſue. He was created Baron of Mansfield on November 8. 1756, and Earl, with the fame diftinction, on October 19. 1776, with remainder to the Vifcounteſs Stormont, and her heir-male; but by a new patent in 1792, it is with remainder to Vifcount Stormont, and his heirs-male; fo that, if Lady Stormont fhould die before her huſband, there would then be two Earls of Mansfield, and the fon would have precedence of the father.

In 1731, Mr Murray was called to the bar; and

and in November 1742 was made a King's Counſel, and appointed Solicitor General. At this period he was choſen into Parliament, and continued to ſit in the Houſe of Commons till he was created a Peer. In 1754 he was conſtituted Attorney-General, and in 1756 ſucceeded Sir Dudley Rider as Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench. In 1757 he was choſen Chancellor of the Exchequer on the reſignation of Mr Pitt, but ſoon quitted that poſt on Mr Pitt's re-appointment into office. He reſigned his Chief Juſticeſhip in 1788, without accepting of any penſion or place whatever. No deciſions were more univerſally approved of, particularly in mercantile cauſes, than his Lordſhip's. His notes being burnt by the London mob in 1780, was an irreparable loſs to the public. He is ſucceeded in title and large fortune by his nephew Lord Viſcount Stormont, by which another Scots peerage is ſunk into a Britiſh title.

The Murrays are a very ancient firname in Scotland, and have enjoyed large eſtates in the county of Perth for 600 years, where they were heritable Sheriffs. The Stormont branch of the family was ennobled on a very memorable occaſion: being Captain of the guard to James VI. he attended his Majeſty to Perth on the 5th Auguſt 1600, where he was very inſtrumental in ſaving the King's life from the conſpiracy of Earl Gowrie. What is ſingular, in the patent are ſeven ſubſtitutes: in fact, the ſixth ſucceeded the firſt Lord: the ſeventh is repreſented by Sir James Murray, Bt, at preſent one of his Majeſty's aids de camp.

21. At Aberdeen, in her 19th year, Miſs Anna Hay, daughter of the Rev. Dr James Hay, late one of the miniſters of Elgin.

21. At London, Robert Paſley, Eſq; of Mount Annan.

21. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr Bradfute, miniſter of Dunſyre.

22. At Glaſgow, Miſs Margaret Campbell, daughter of the deceaſed James Goodlet Campbell, Eſq; of Auchlune.

22. At Biſhop Down Grove, Tunbridge Wells, his brother's ſeat, Lt-Col. William Yorke, late Major of 69th foot.

22. At Edinburgh, Mr William Henderſon, late merchant in Glaſgow.

24. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr Patrick Macvean, miniſter of the goſpel at Kenmore.

25. At London, the Rt Hon. Lady C. Herbert.

26. At Plymouth, in his 72d year, John Mudge, M. D. F. R. S. who, for his ſkill in the ſcience of mechanics, was no leſs eminent than that of medicine, of which his improvement in the formation of reflecting teleſcopes, his excellent medical treatiſes, and long and extenſive practice, bear ample teſtimony.

26. At Edinburgh, in his 90th year, Mr James Reach, ſolicitor at-law.

27. At Glaſgow, Colin Campbell, Eſq; late of Park.

92. At Lugton, near Dalkeith, Mrs Jean Houſton, grand-daughter of Sir Patrick Houſton of that Ilk—as alſo of Sir Archibald Stuart, Bt, of Caſtlemilk, relict of Peter Hewitt, Eſq; late a captain in the royal Welſh fuzileers.

29. At Edinburgh, Mrs Greenfield.

Lately, at Bath, Col. Alexander Champion, late commander in chief at Calcutta, in Bengal.

At Lench, in Worceſterſhire, in his 101ſt year, William Nicolls, a labouring man.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Whitehall, Feb. 28. to appoint Sir John Temple, Bt, to be Conſul General in the Eaſtern States of America.

alſo to appoint Phineas Bond, Eſq; to be Conſul General in the Middle and Southern States of America.

St James's, Mar. 15. to confer the honour of knighthood on John Dryden, Eſq; of Cannon's Aſhby, in the county of Northampton.

Queen's Palace, Mar. 2. The Queen has been pleaſed to appoint Dr Thomas Giſborne and Dr William Heberden jun. to be her Phyſicians in extraordinary.

War-Office, March 2.

Brigade of foot-guards for ſervice: Capt. Lloyd Hill, of 1ſt foot-guards, to be Major of Brigade. Archibald Mearns to be ſurgeon.

Staff. Brook Watſon, Eſq; to be Commiſſary General of ſtores, proviſions, and forage, to the forces ſerving on the continent.

War-Office, March 9.

Staff. Henry Motz to be Deputy Commiſſary General of ſtores, proviſions, and forage, to the forces ſerving on the continent.

Robert Gould to be Aſſiſtant Commiſſary General to the ſaid forces.

Richard North to be Surgeon of ſaid forces.

Capt. Thomas Earl of Elgin, of 65th foot, to be Major of foot, by brevet, on the continent of Europe only.

War-Office, Mar 26.

26th foot: Capt. George Duke to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Duff, who retires.

51ſt foot: Capt. Robert Pringle to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Fitz Roy, removed to the Coldſtream foot-guards.

Staff. Capt. the Hon. Alexander Hope, from 1ſt foot-guards, to be Major of Brigade to the forces.

War-Office, Mar. 29.

Staff. E. B. Brenton to be Deputy Judge Advocate to the forces in Nova Scotia and New Brunſwick.

War-Office, Mar. 13. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to make the following promotions in the army on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment:

58th foot: Capt William Cunninghame, to be Major.

Invalids.

Invalids. Maj. George Cockburn, from half-pay of late invalids, to be Major Commandant of a corps to be raiſed.

From other Papers.

Bruce Boſwell, Eſq; late commander of the Earl of Cheſterfield Eaſt Indiaman, is appointed Marine Paymaſter and Naval Storekeeper to the Eaſt India Company in the Bengal eſtabliſhment.

Mar. 6. The magiſtrates of Edinburgh elected James Oſwald, Eſq; Advocate, to be one of the city Aſſeſſors, in room of Edward Macormick, Eſq; appointed Sheriff-depute of Ayrſhire.

The ſecond Aſſociate congregation at Edinburgh, with only one diſſenting voice, have choſen the Rev. Mr Frederick Macfarlane of Montroſe to be their miniſter.

13. Mr James Dewar, merchant, was elected one of the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, in the room of Mr Hutton, who has reſigned.

The magiſtrates of Aberdeen have preſented the Rev. Mr George Gordon, miniſter of the goſpel at Mortlick, to be one of the miniſters of Aberdeen, in room of the Rev. Mr Hugh Hay, deceaſed.

19. The Rev. Mr Alcock, miniſter of the Epiſcopal chapel of Kelſo, was unanimouſly elected one of the miniſters of St Paul's chapel, Aberdeen.

19. Mr David Wylie, preacher, was ordained Miniſter of the Aſſociate Burgher congregation of Bruntiſheils, near Kilbarchan; and on the 21ſt Mr James Kyle, preacher, was ordained to be Miniſter of the Burgher Aſſociate congregation at Kirkintilloch.

20. The magiſtrates of Edinburgh, on application of the booklellers and ſtationers of that city, erected them into a legal ſociety or body corporate.

James Boſwell, Eſq; of Auchinleck has preſented Mr Lindſay, preacher, to the church and pariſh of Auchinleck.

BANKRUPTS.

Mar. 2. John Chriſtie, cotton-ſpinner or manufacturer in Glaſgow.

6. James Lamb, merchant in Arbroath.

Archibald Macaulland, merchant in Greenock.

11. Robert Barker, merchant in Leith.

11. William Gilbert, merchant in Edinburgh.

12. Thomas Smith, merchant in Aberdeen.

14. Peter Nibbie, farmer and cattle-dealer at Buſely.

15. William Lockhart, ſhoemaker in Edinburgh.

15. James Morriſon and Co. merchants in Leith; and James Morriſon ſenior, as an individual.

15. Thomas Johnſton, merchant and ſaddler in Edinburgh.

16. James Milligan, merchant in Glaſgow.

18. John Smith, baker and corn-merchant in Pittenweem.

21. Walter Gray, graſier and dealer in cattle, formerly in Rhine, and now reſiding at Culgour.

25. James Dunlop of Garnkirk, merchant in Glaſgow.

25 William Lockhart, merchant in Newton Douglas

25. Archibald Muir jun. tanner in Rothelay.

28. James Hill, ſtabler and coach hirer, and dealer in grain, Leith.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, March 22.

Wheat 24 s. Barley, 23 s. 6 d. Oats, 18 s. 6 d. Peaſe 19 s. Beans, 18 s. Tares, 25 s.

Edinburgh, Mar. 26. Oat-meal, 1s. 1d. Bear-meal, 10 d. Peaſe-meal, 8½ d.

Edinburgh Bill of Burials for March.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yeſter's,	33	38	71
Weſt-kirk, -	30	38	68
Canongate, -	15	16	31
Calton, - -	17	28	45
Total,	95	120	215

Age.			Diseases, &c.	N°
Under	2	61	Aged — — —	30
2 &	5	21	Aſthma — — —	5
5 &	10	11	Apoplexy — —	1
10 &	20	10	Bowelhive — —	19
20 &	30	15	Childbed — —	3
30 &	40	15	Chincough — —	12
40 &	50	17	Conſumption —	63
50 &	60	25	Dropſy — — —	2
60 &	70	18	Fever — —	33
70 &	80	16	Inflammation in bowels	1
80 &	90	4	Meaſles — —	4
90 &	100	2	Palſy — — —	1
		—	Smallpox — —	18
		215	Stillborn — —	7
			Suddenly — —	4
Decreaſed		3	Teething — —	10
			Water in head — —	2

PRICES OF STOCKS, March 16.

Bank Stock, 173¼ a 173 a 173½
3 per cent. conſ. 78⅛ a 76⅞ a 77¼
5 per cent. 108 a 107 a 108⅛
India Stock, 201⅛ a 200 a 201½
India Bonds, 12 s. a 10 s. a 11 s. prem.
Exchequ. Bills, 8 s. diſc.
New Navy Bills, 6¼ diſc.

March 28.

3 per cent. conſ. 77 a 76⅛ a ¼
5 per cent. 108⅛ a 107½
India Bonds, 1 s. prem.
Exchequ. Bills, 12 s. diſc.
New Navy Bills, 7½ diſc.

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Trial of LOUIS XVI. concluded from p. 109.

SEveral weeks were taken up in hearing the members deliver their opinions. The debates were tumultuous, and the galleries intruſive, hiſſing or approving as the ſpeakers pleaſed them.—We give a ſhort abſtract of ſome of the ſpeeches.

Dec. 26. Phelippeaux—"According to the laſt letters from England, it was in agitation to ſend us an embaſſy to influence our judgement. We muſt prevent every kind of influence."

A great many perſons obſerved, that ſuch a propoſal was an affront to the Aſſembly.

Ducos—"The debates of the Engliſh parliament ought to have no influence upon our proceedings; and the miniſterial reproaches of a Sheffield and Wyndham ought to be treated with equal contempt as the ſanguinary manifeſto of the Duke of Brunſwick: Let reaſon, juſtice, and the welfare of the people, be our guide; and let us not betray the majeſty of the people we repreſent."

28. Faure aſſerted, that the Convention had not a right to try Louis XVI.; but that a particular tribunal ſhould be eſtabliſhed, to be compoſed of 84 members, choſen from the 84 departments.

He complained of the great precipitancy which the Convention had ſhewn in this buſineſs; he ſaid, he foreſaw a number of evils ready to fall upon

France, and declared that an appeal to the people was, in his opinion, the only mode which could be adopted as likely to ſave the country from the horrors with which it was threatened.

Robeſpierre oppoſed the idea of an appeal to the people, which he conſidered as the ſignal for a civil war. He moved, that Louis XVI. ſhould be declared guilty, and irrevocably worthy of death.

29. Birateau. "Louis hurled from his throne can no longer be conſidered in any other light than as a plain citizen. As ſuch he has committed no crime; it is then as a King that he ought to be tried. The bloody annals of our unfortunate hiſtory will atteſt his crimes to all ages. He deſerves death; but does policy enjoin that puniſhment? By no means; for the death of Louis will be the ſignal of a civil war, which will unite its horrors to all thoſe of the foreign war about to be declared againſt us in the ſpring by all the powers of Europe. I conſider thoſe who ſo ardently requeſt that the blood of Louis XVI. may be ſhed, as intereſted in his death." Birateau then took a view of the ſituation of Paris, in which a very weak party pretended to give laws to the eighty-four departments, and to twenty-four millions of people, and extended their bloody arms to all the ſections of the Republic. He ſpoke of thoſe decrees of the departments, which excited the people to aſſaſſinate even their own repreſentatives if they did not adopt particular modes of thinking; and reproached Robeſpierre with having marked out for the daggers of aſſaſſins 545 deputies, by maintaining in the Convention yeſterday that there were in it no more than 200 patriots.

31. Vergniaud deprecated the condemnation of Louis by the Convention. "What ſecurity have we," ſaid he, "that thoſe who now aſcribe all the calamities of the nation, all the diſtreſſes of the people, to Louis, will not, after his death, impute them all to the Convention? What ſecurity have we, that they will not tell the people, that they have only changed one tyrant for another, that the calamities of war, increaſed by the acceſſion of England and of Spain, are imputable to the Convention, who, to gratify their luſt of revenge, condemned Louis to death; that the indigence of the people and the want of energy in the government are all imputable to the Convention?—What ſecurity have we that theſe clamours of turbulence and anarchy may not effect an union of the ariſtocracy, thirſting for vengeance; of miſery, eager of change; of pity, which the fate of Louis will inſpire? What ſecurity have we that, from among the judges of the 2d of September, will not appear the chief ſo much deſired? This Chief, citizens,—ah! let him appear, it will be but to fall beneath a thouſand wounds. But what will become of Paris amid theſe new tempeſts—of Paris, whoſe courage againſt Kings poſterity will admire, and will not believe that this city has ſuffered a horde of banditti in its boſom, to agitate and rend it to pieces by convulſive movements? And you, induſtrious citizens! who have operated the revolution; you, whoſe ſacrifices are every day multiplied by the neceſſities of your country, what will become of you? What reſources will you have? What hand will dry your tears, who will comfort your families? Will you apply to your pretended friends? Ah! fly them rather—I will tell you their anſwer—When you aſk them for bread, they will ſay, "Go to the quarries, and raviſh from the earth thoſe bloody fragments which we have heaped up in them.—Would you have dead carcaſes and blood? There they are—There, citizens, is the nouriſhment they offer you." He concluded, that every act of the Convention, not directly or tacitly ratified by the people, was an act of tyranny; that the people had promiſed inviolability to Louis, and alone had the right to ſtrip him of it; and that to them, in the primary aſſemblies, his fate ought to be ſubmitted.

1793. Jan. 1. Petit conſidered the inviolability as a chimera, the crimes of Louis atrocious, and his death inevitable; but declared, that he would not give ſentence, till he was aſſured of an appeal to the people.

Briſſot, after declaring that he conſidered Louis as guilty, and worthy of death, examined the appeal to the people in a political point of view. The judgement of the people would be juſt, impartial, and exempt from all foreign influence. It would be reſpected by all parties, and have a mighty influence on foreign powers, whether it puniſhed or pardoned. The death of Charles I. of England would not have been an event ſo injurious to the Engliſh nation, had it been pronounced by the people; but the

the violation of the forms of juſtice, and the influence of Cromwell over the judges, took from their ſentence every thing of national character, and rendered it odious to the univerſe.

Jan. 2. Guillemand, after allowing that the crimes of the late Sovereign merited death, proceeded to examine, whether it would not be more advantageous for the nation to condemn him to perpetual impriſonment. The death of a King, ſaid he, does not deſtroy royalty, and the ſtrangling of a Sultan never reſtored liberty to Aſia. Perpetual impriſonment has in it ſomething very degrading, which is very proper to excite diſguſt againſt tyranny. Detain Louis a priſoner, and you will ſee him become a ſcarecrow to all the Sovereigns of Europe. He was for referring the ſentence to the primary aſſemblies.

Carra conſidered the defence of Louis XVI. made by Deſeze, as a ſeries of ſubterfuges, paradoxes, and falſehoods.

Genſonnet ſaid, that Louis was guilty, and deſerved death; but being perſuaded that the ſovereignty of the people was violated in every inſtance, when that which could be done by them was done by delegates, he was for the appeal to the people.

3. Dartigoite expreſſed his apprehenſions that Louis might one day intereſt the people in his favour, even from the receſs of his priſon. He diſapproved of the appeal to the people, becauſe they were corrupted by foreign gold, which would certainly bring on a civil war. "Strike, legiſlators," exclaimed he, "let Louis march to the block! or tremble, leſt one day he ſhould re-mount the throne, and order yourſelves to be conducted to the ſcaffold!"

Petion ſupported the appeal to the people. He reprobated thoſe who incited the people to commit crimes, and who declared that their vengeance muſt fall upon the repreſentatives of the nation if Louis was not condemned to death. He invited all good citizens to unite againſt that horde of villains who breathe nothing but blood and ſlaughter; and concluded by moving, that Louis might be declared guilty, condemned to capital puniſhment, and the ſentence referred for ratification to the primary aſſemblies.

4. Barrere ſpoke for two hours, and was decidedly againſt referring the ratification of the ſentence to the primary aſſemblies. "The Convention," he ſaid, "had no right to take upon themſelves the trial of Louis; but they could not repair one error by committing a greater. No one can be a judge of a crime committed againſt himſelf. Who is the offended party here?—The people. An appeal to the people is contrary to the nature of a repreſentative government. In the caſe of an appeal, the nation would have named repreſentatives, and yet be unrepreſented—the delegates would be only collectors of votes—mere political couriers. This reference to the people was neceſſary at Rome, where the people themſelves exerciſed their own ſovereignty. They had magiſtrates, but no repreſentatives; but if the French people have entruſted the exerciſe of their rights to their repreſentatives, it was in order that their repreſentatives might uſe it. They cannot, at the ſame time, delegate their rights, and exerciſe them themſelves."

On Jan. 14. the Convention decreed, that they ſhould to-morrow proceed to determine the three following queſtions:

1. Is Louis guilty?

2. Shall the judgement be ſubmitted to the ſanction of the people?

3. What puniſhment ſhall be inflicted upon him?

Jan. 15. A profound ſilence having taken place, M. Manuel read the firſt queſtion with an audible voice:

"Is Louis guilty of a conſpiracy againſt the liberty of the Nation, and the ſafety of the State?"

Each member in his turn aſcended the tribune, and expreſſed his opinion by ſaying *Yes* or *No*. At the ſame time, his declaration was regiſtered exactly oppoſite his name, in order that printed liſts might be made out, and tranſmitted to the 84 departments.

The nominal appeal being finiſhed, the preſident examined the regiſter, and made the following report:

"Of 745 members that form the Convention, 693 have voted for the affirmative, 26 are abſent upon public buſineſs, 26 have made different declarations—but not a ſingle perſon has voted for the negative."

We ſhall here give the obſervations of ſome of the members.

M. Rouzet. I cannot divide my opinion: I think that Louis and his family ought to be confined during the preſent war, unleſs ſome extraordinary circumſtance occurs.

M. Waudelincour (a biſhop). My ho-

ly functions do not permit me to pronounce in criminal matters.

M. Lalande (a biſhop). I am exactly in the ſame predicament.

M. Oſſelin. I declare Louis guilty; and I beg leave to obſerve, that although he aſſerted, through the medium of his defender, that the body-guard was only paid up to January 1792, yet they actually received their appointments until the middle of July in that year.

M. Conte. I vote in the affirmative, as a legiſlator—but, as a judge, I have not any thing to ſay.

M. Noel. I cannot vote at all, becauſe I have loſt a ſon during a war that Louis has raiſed up againſt my country.

MM. Fauchet, Dubois, Dubain, Lariviere, and Doucee, ſaid, they were intimately convinced of the guilt of Louis Capet; but they could not vote, on account of the manner in which the queſtions had been put.

M. Cambon. Louis is guilty—but this vote is conditional; that is, if you appeal to the people.

MM. Girouett and Barallion begged leave to be excuſed from giving their opinion.

M. Egalit. Louis Capet is guilty!!

The Preſident, at the cloſe of the nominal appeal, aroſe, and, taking off his hat, ſpoke as follows: "I hereby declare, that the National Convention has found Louis Capet guilty of a Conſpiracy againſt the liberty of the Nation, and the ſafety of the State."

A ſecretary now read the ſecond queſtion: "Shall the decree relative to the fate of Louis Capet be ſubmitted to the judgement of the people?"

During the ſecond nominal appeal, all the members in ſucceſſion aſcended the tribune. Thoſe who voted for the appeal to the people, declared themſelves ſwayed by a reſpect to the nation. The advocates for a final ſentence declared themſelves ſwayed by the dread of tumults in the primary aſſemblies.

Robeſpierre. I vote that the ſentence of Louis Capet be decided by the Convention.

M. Manuel. I ſee legiſlators, but no judges, in this aſſembly. I appeal to the people. I was ſhocked to obſerve Philip Egalite, a relation of the late King, deciding upon his guilt.

Philip Egalite. I thought of my duty, and of nothing elſe, when I declared Louis Capet guilty. I now vote that his judgement be not ſubmitted to the people.

M. Barbaroux. I alſo wiſh the appeal to the people, and that becauſe it has been repulſed by Philip d'Orleans. I vote for this alſo, becauſe I dread leſt an uſurper ſhould ſucceed a tyrant.

M. Chambon. I appeal to the people, becauſe I behold a powerful faction, in the midſt of whom is Philip d'Orleans.

The Preſident having examined the regiſter, the reſult of the ſcrutiny was proclaimed as follows:

For an appeal to the people	283
Againſt an appeal to the people	480
Majority for final judgement	197

The Preſident, taking off his hat, then ſaid, "I do hereby declare, in the name of the Convention, that the decree concerning the puniſhment of Louis Capet ſhall not be referred to the ſanction of the people."

Jan. 16. Several members obſerved, that as the Convention wiſhed to exerciſe the functions of judges, they ought to adopt the form generally uſed, of not condemning an accuſed perſon but by a majority of two-thirds of the votes.

Danton ſaid, that as the Convention repreſented the people, they ought, like them, to decide every thing by an abſolute majority. This majority he added, was ſufficient for declaring war, that is, for condemning to death many thouſands of men.

After ſome debate, the Convention determined, that the majority ſhould be ſimple, that is, that *one* ſhould be a majority.

At a quarter paſt ſeven at night the Convention proceeded to the *appel nominal* upon this queſtion:

What puniſhment ought to be inflicted on Louis Capet?

Mathle, who voted firſt, voted for death, and requeſted, at the ſame time, that the Convention would take into conſideration, whether they ought to retard or to haſten that puniſhment.

17. The *appel nominal* continued without intermiſſion through the whole of the preceding night, each member aſſigning reaſons for his opinion. The moſt remarkable were as follows:

Garran de Coulon. I am of opinion, that we cannot exerciſe, at the ſame time, the functions of accuſers, judges, and jury. The people did not delegate to us the right of pronouncing without their ratification. I conſider it to be tyranny, when men place themſelves above that ever ſacred law, the Sovereignty of the People.

Pons

Pons de Verdun. Louis has been accuſed by the whole nation of having conſpired againſt it. We have declared him guilty. My conſcience bids me open the penal code. It pronounces againſt Louis the ſentence of death.

J. B. Lacaſte du Cantal. The tyrant, while alive, is like a light-houſe to our internal and external enemies; when dead, he will be a terror to the combined kings, and to their ſatellites. His ghoſt will diſconcert the projects of traitors, put an end to faction and diſturbance, give peace to the Republic, and at length deſtroy thoſe prejudices which have too long diſturbed mankind. The tyrant has been declared guilty of the greateſt of crimes — of attempting to enſlave the nation. The law pronounces death againſt ſuch an attempt. Submiſſive to the law, I vote for death.

Roberſpierre. Becauſe you have eſtabliſhed yourſelves the judges of Louis, without the uſual forms, are you leſs his Judges? You cannot ſeparate your quality of judge from that of legiſlator. Theſe two qualities are indiviſible. You have acknowledged the crimes of the tyrant. It is your duty to puniſh them. No conſideration ſhould make you heſitate reſpecting the puniſhment reſerved for the greateſt criminal that ever exiſted. I vote for death.

Danton. I am not one of thoſe ſtateſmen who know not how to determine but from political conſiderations. I am a Republican, and do not heſitate reſpecting the choice of the puniſhment reſerved for Louis the Laſt. You ought to ſtrike a terror into tyrants by an inflexibility of character. I vote for death.

Oſſelin. I regret that the laws of my country pronounce the puniſhment of death againſt thoſe who are guilty of great crimes. The tedious puniſhment of impriſonment for life would be much more beneficial to ſociety. But as the law has not yet been changed, I vote that Louis be put to death.

Barrere. The tree of liberty does not flouriſh unleſs moiſtened with the blood of Kings. I vote for death.

Egalite.—"Thoſe who have made, or may make attempts againſt the Sovereignty of the People deſerve death. I vote for death."

Manuel. We talk of the Romans—let us imitate them. I vote that Louis be impriſoned during the war, and expelled on the return of peace.

Robert. I vote for death! Ah! could we but as eaſily diſpoſe of all tyrants!

Sillery. I vote for the detention, and not the death of Louis, as I am convinced, that in that caſe it will be impoſſible to re-eſtabliſh Royalty.

Iſnard. I ſaid, in the Legiſlative Aſſembly, that, if I commanded the thunder, I ſhould overwhelm the firſt man who dared to attempt the liberty of my country. I now vote for the death of Louis; but as his brothers are not leſs guilty than himſelf, I demand that they may be tried within twenty-four hours after his demiſe, and executed in effigy.

Goupilleaux I vote for inſtant death.

Laknal. A Republican ſpeaks but little, (placing his hand upon his breaſt) Death.

M. Ducos. The forms of the proceeding have been extraordinary, and ſo has been the occaſion; were they employed againſt an individual, I ſhould denounce them to mankind. I conſent to the death of Louis.

Condorcet. I declare that no circumſtance, except the preſent, could induce me to pronounce ſentence of death againſt any one. I requeſt that the ſevereſt puniſhment, next to death, may be inflicted on Louis; but in caſe death ſhould be pronounced againſt him, I requeſt that the political conſideration preſented by Maihle, viz. "Whether the puniſhment ought to be accelerated or retarded," may be diſcuſſed.

Anacharſis Cloots. In the name of the human race I vote for the death of Louis.

Thomas Paine. I vote for the proviſional confinement of Louis, and for his expulſion after the war.

Briſſot. As the Aſſembly have thought proper to reject the appeal to the people, I am now of opinion, that the only way of avoiding the dangers which threaten us, is to pronounce the puniſhment of death againſt Louis, and to defer its execution to the moment when the people ſhall have ſanctioned the conſtitution which we ſhall preſent to them. I know that, in ſome ſenſe, the opinion which I deliver may be calumniated; I have only to offer, in reply to my enemies, my honourable poverty. The moment, perhaps, is not diſtant, when I ſhall bequeath it to my children; but while I live, I will exert myſelf, with all my power, for the maintenance of order; without which, a republic can only

only be a combination of ruffians. I declare, that we have nothing to fear from Kings, and their ſatellites; and I add, that if we do not deſtroy that ſyſtem of diſorganization which has raiſed its audacious head, the republic is loſt.

The appel nominal being terminated at ſix o'clock, Salles, the ſecretary, announced two letters, the firſt from the defenders of Louis Capet, and the ſecond from the Spaniſh ambaſſador. The Convention unanimouſly refuſed to hear the letter from the Spaniſh ambaſſador; and the defenders of Louis were not to be admitted till after the appel nominal.

The Preſident announced that he was going to proclaim the reſult of the *Appel Nominal*. The moſt profound ſilence prevailed for ſeveral minutes. He then ſaid,

The Aſſembly is compoſed of 745 Members—one of theſe is dead, ſix indiſpoſed, two abſent without cauſe, and cenſured in the minutes conformable to the decree, eleven abſent upon commiſſions, and four who do not vote, making in all twenty-three members who have given no opinion. The number of votes is thus reduced to 721. In order that there may be a majority, it is neceſſary that there ſhould be 361 ſuffrages.

That out of 721 votes, one was for death, but with commutation of puniſhment, or fixing a delay—two for chains—two for death, with delay until a peace, but to enforce the execution within twenty-four hours after the invaſion of the French territory—eight for death, with delay until the expulſion of all the Bourbons—23 for death, with the demand of a diſcuſſion upon the time of execution—319 for impriſonment or baniſhment—366 for death.

After this enumeration, the Preſident lowering his voice, amidſt the moſt profound and awful ſilence pronounced the following ſentence. "I declare, then, in the name of the Convention, that the puniſhment which it pronounces againſt Louis Capet is *Death!*"

The three defenders of Louis Capet were then admitted to the bar. One of them, Deſeze, ſaid,

"Citizens, Repreſentatives, The law and decrees have entruſted to us the ſacred functions of the defence of Louis. We come with regret, to preſent to you the laſt act of our function. Louis has given to us his expreſs charge to read to you a letter ſigned with his own hand, of which the following is a copy:

Letter from Louis.

I owe to my own honour, I owe to my family, not to ſubſcribe to a ſentence which declares me guilty of a crime of which I cannot accuſe myſelf. In conſequence, I appeal to the Nation, from the ſentence of its repreſentatives; and I commit, by theſe preſents, to the fidelity of my defenders, to make known to the National Convention this appeal by all the means in their power, and to demand, that mention of it be made in the minutes of their ſittings. Louis.

M. Deſeze then prayed the National Convention, in the name of his colleagues, to conſider by what a ſmall majority the puniſhment of death was pronounced againſt Louis. Do not affect France, by a judgement that will appear to her to be terrible, when five voices only were thought ſufficient to carry it. He invoked eternal juſtice and ſacred humanity, to determine the Convention to refer their judgement to the tribunal of the people.

We declare, ſaid M. Tronchet, that it is inconceivable that the greateſt number of voters have invoked the Penal Code to juſtify their judgement, and that they have forgot the humanity of the law in favour of the accuſed. They have forgot that the law requires two-thirds of the voices for the deciſion.

M. Maleſherbes demanded of the Aſſembly to give him till to-morrow, to make ſuch reflections as crowded upon his imagination. After the defenders of Louis had finiſhed their obſervations, they were invited to the honours of the ſitting.

On a motion by Robeſpierre, the Convention decreed, 1. That the appeal interpoſed by Louis Capet is null, being contrary to the rights of the people, and to the power of national repreſentation; and that all citizens are forbidden to ſupport this appeal, under pain of being puniſhed as diſturbers of the public tranquillity. 2. That there are no grounds for attending to the remonſtrances of the counſel of Louis in regard to the nature of the majority which paſſed ſentence upon him

The diſcuſſion of the queſtion, whether it would be proper to ſuſpend the execution of the ſentence paſſed againſt Louis Capet? was adjourned to next day.

The Convention roſe at eleven at night, after a ſitting which continued 36 hours.

18.